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**PATENT**

**APPLICATION**

*for*

**UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT**

*by*

**THOMAS S. MARASON**

**AND**

**GLENN R. WILLEY**

*and assigned to*

**PACIFIC BEACH, INC.**

*on the invention entitled*

**DUAL COMPLEMENTARY TWO-COLOR OPTICS WHICH  
ENABLES A USER TO SEE TRUE NEUTRAL COLOR,  
WITH IMPROVED SHADING DESIGN AND SHADOW DETAIL**

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**DUAL COMPLEMENTARY TWO-COLOR OPTICS WHICH  
ENABLES A USER TO SEE TRUE NEUTRAL COLOR,  
WITH IMPROVED SHADING DESIGN AND SHADOW DETAIL**

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

**1. Field of the Invention**

The present invention generally relates to the technical field of optics such as sunglasses, contact lenses, goggles and binoculars and more particularly, the present invention relates to the field of optics such as sunglasses which enables a user to see true neutral color and not have the vision distorted by the tinted color of the sunglasses.

**2. Description of the Prior Art**

In the past, individuals have sought to improve optics by providing various innovations to lenses. The following ten (10) patents are pertinent to this field of art:

1. United States Patent No. 4,793,669 issued to Perilloux on December 27, 1988 for "Multilayer Optical Filter For Producing Colored Reflected Light And Neutral Transmission" (hereafter the " '669 Perilloux Patent");

2. United States Patent No. 4,896,928 issued to Perilloux on January 30, 1990 for "Chromatically Invariant Multilayer Dielectric Thin Film Coating" (hereafter the " '928 Perilloux Patent");

3. United States Patent No. 5,054,902 issued to King on October 8, 1991 for "Light Control With Color Enhancement" (hereafter the " '902 King Patent");

4. United States Patent No. Re. 33,729 issued to Perilloux on October 29, 1991 for "Multilayer Optical Filter For Producing Colored Reflected Light And Neutral Transmission" (hereafter the " '729 Perilloux Patent");

5. United States Patent No. 5,173,800 issued to King on December 22, 1992 for "Light Control With Color Enhancement" (hereafter the " '800 King Patent");

6. United States Patent No. 5,731,898 issued to Orzi on March 24, 1998 for "Optical Filter Arrangement" (hereafter the "Orzi Patent");

7. United States Patent No. 6,145,984 issued to Farwig on November 14, 2000 for "Color-Enhancing Polarized Lens" (hereafter the "Farwig Patent");

8. United States Patent No. US 6,250,759 B1 issued to Kerns on June 26, 2001 for "Eyeglass Lens With Multiple Optical Zones Having Varying Optical Properties For Enhanced Visualization Of Different Scenes In Outdoor Recreational Activities" (hereafter the "Kerns Patent");

9. United States Patent No. US 6,334,680 B1 issued to Larson on January 1, 2002 for "Polarized Lens With Oxide Additive" (hereafter the "Larson Patent");

10. United States Patent No. US 2002/0018824 A1 issued to Buazza on February 14, 2002 for "Plastic Lens Systems, Compositions, And Methods" (hereafter the "Buazza Patent");

1 11. United States Patent No. 5,408,278 issued to Christman on April 18, 1995 for  
2 "Method And Device For Enhancing Visual And Color Perception" (hereafter the "Christman  
3 Patent").

4  
5 The three Perilloux Patents disclose optical filters of varying coloration. Specifically, the  
6 '669 Perilloux Patent has as its unique feature a coating on the substrate's surface including  
7 layers of material having a high refractive index and substantially quarter-wave optical thickness  
8 alternating with layers of material having low refractive index and substantially quarter-wave  
9 optical thickness, the thickness of each of said layers being selected so that the lens has a  
10 reflectance spectrum with a ripple over a first segment in the visible range but has no significant  
11 ripple in a second segment in the visible range, so that reflected light having wavelength within  
12 the first segment is sufficient to give the filter a desired aesthetic color, and the thickness of each  
13 layer being selected so that the lens reflects substantially all electro-magnetic radiation having  
14 wavelengths in the near-infrared range.

15  
16 The '928 Perilloux Patent is an improvement on the prior device. In this case, the  
17 technology is the same but the improvement is that the desired aesthetic color in the lens is  
18 substantially independent of incidence angle.

19  
20 The third in the group which is the '729 reissued Perilloux Patent essentially is a similar  
21 innovation which includes a short-wave-pass optical filter that includes a partially absorbing or  
22 transparent substrate coated by a set of layers having specified quarter-wave optical thickness,  
23 and is designed to reflect visible radiation of a selected color while transmitting visible radiation  
24 and maintaining a neutral color balance. The coating includes layers having a high refractive  
25 index alternating with layers having a low refractive index. The refractive indices and layer  
26 thicknesses are selected so that the filter's reflectance spectrum exhibits a ripple over a first  
27 segment of the visible spectrum but no significant ripple over a second segment of the visible  
28 spectrum. The filters may be used as sunglass lenses that have a selected color (such as blue,

1 orange, or violet) when viewed by one other than the sunglass wearer, while permitting the  
2 wearer to perceive transmitted light with a correct color balance. The design of the inventive  
3 filter is preferably optimized to have the desired optical properties while being conveniently and  
4 repeatably manufacturable.

5  
6 The '902 King Patent discloses a method for maintaining optical neutrality for the user  
7 while projecting a color scheme to an outside observer. Overall, the innovation of the '902 King  
8 Patent can be summarized in Claim 1 which recites "A lens for sunglasses which recites (1) a  
9 light transmissive substrate constituting the lens body, and having a first side for facing the  
10 wearer and a second side for facing outwardly from the wearer; (2) a semireflective layer  
11 intimately bonded to the second side; and (3) a dielectric layer over the semireflective layer, said  
12 dielectric layer being of substantially uniform thickness."

13  
14 The '800 King Patent deals with light control on a window as opposed to light control  
15 used with glasses.

16  
17 The Orzi Patent discloses a method for the creation of a filter using bronze, purple or blue  
18 while maintaining optical neutrality. It includes an optical filter arrangement which comprises at  
19 least two optical filter elements including a transparent substrate and an optical coating typically  
20 comprising at least two overlying optical thin films. The coating defines a first patterned area  
21 and a second surround area bordering the first area. The first area has substantially the same  
22 optical transmittance characteristics as the second area and different optical reflectance  
23 characteristics over at least a portion of the visible spectrum. The distinction between the first  
24 area and the second area is visually perceptible when viewed from one side of the optical filter  
25 arrangement and substantially visibly imperceptible when viewed from the opposite side of the  
26 optical filter arrangement. As a result, a colored pattern or logo is only visible when viewed  
27 from one side of the filter arrangement.

28

1 The Farwig Patent discloses a method for rendering a sunglass lens colorless to the  
2 viewer by the use of different colored filtered elements therewithin. It comprises a front lens  
3 element and a rear lens element. By way of example, when using a 1 mm. thick rear lens  
4 element, the pale purplish color of the glass can be rendered undetectable to the wearer by using  
5 a common variety of slightly bluish-grey polarizers having about 25% transmission. Tint-  
6 neutralization is also achieved on an uncoated lens by using appropriate tints in the front element  
7 and a polarizer. One lens element can be glass, then there is a brown polarizer and a green A lens  
8 element which makes a good neutral grey combination.

9  
10 The Kerns Patent discloses an eyeglass lens having different regions of reflectivity within  
11 the lens. Each region is comprised of a different colored tint for increased performance and  
12 visualization. There is a first optical zone positioned in the upper portion of the lens body and a  
13 second optical zone positioned in the lower portion of the lens body. The concept of this  
14 invention is a lens for eyeglasses where there are two or more optical zones on the lens body  
15 having different optical properties that enhance visualization of different scenes whether looking  
16 up, down, etc. through different portions of the lens body.

17  
18 The Larson Patent discloses a polarized lens that has improved color discrimination  
19 characteristics. It includes a lens wafer containing a rare earth oxide such as neodymium that  
20 provides relatively high light transmittance and relatively low light transmittance. A polarized  
21 filter is included to reduce glare.

22  
23 The Buazza Patent discloses a method for the combination of various colors including  
24 blue, yellow, green and red, to produce a neutral optical filter for sunglasses. It discloses an  
25 apparatus for preparing a plastic eyeglass lens which includes a coating unit and a lens curing  
26 unit. The apparatus is preferably configured to allow the operation of both the coating unit and  
27 the lens curing unit. The apparatus may also include a post-cure unit and a controller. The  
28 controller is configured to control the operation of the coating unit, the lens curing unit and the

1 post-cure unit. A lens forming composition may include an aromatic containing polyether  
2 polyethylenic functional monomer, a photoinitiator, and a coinitiator. The lens forming  
3 composition may be cured by the application of activating light or activating light and heat.  
4

5 The Christman Patent discloses a device to enhance visual color perception; however,  
6 each lens is limited by the fact that each lens transmits over fifty percent of light in either the  
7 wavelength range 400 - 550 nm or 550 - 750 nm while transmitting less than fifty percent of the  
8 visible light in the other of these ranges.  
9

10 There is still a significant need to provide a cost effective and efficient way to produce  
11 tinted optics such as sunglasses which enable a user to see true white light.  
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## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the field of optics, and primarily sunglasses, although other optics which have two viewing lenses such as binoculars, goggles and contact lenses are also capable of utilizing the innovation of the present invention.

The present invention is a significant innovation in the field of optics such as sunglasses wherein a user benefits from tinting the lenses of the sunglasses to provide the beneficial effects of shading the wearer's eyes from both overhead sun and reflected sunlight while at the same time enabling the user to see true neutral color and not have the vision distorted by the tinted color of the optics, and also experience improved shadow detail.

In a previous embodiment of an invention created by one of the inventors of the present invention, it was discovered that by wearing a pair of complementary lenses, a primary colored lens over one eye and a secondary colored lens over the other eye, the wearer's visual cortex in the wearer's brain will cause the brain to see true neutral color in spite of the colored lenses.

In another improvement previously created by the two present inventors, instead of having one primary color in one lens and a secondary color in the other lens, the inventors discovered that by having both a primary color and a secondary color in the same lens, and arranged so that one lens has a primary color on the upper portion of the lens and a secondary color on the lower portion of the lens while the second lens is inversely arranged with the secondary color on the upper portion of the lens and a primary color on the lower portion of the lens, the wearer's visual cortex in the wearer's brain will cause the brain to see true neutral color in a better clearer way in spite of the colored lenses. This improvement is still applicable to the present invention.

In the previous improvement, the inventors discovered that if more than fifty percent



1 (50%) of the light is transmitted through the combined primary color and the secondary color in  
2 each lens so that less than fifty percent (50%) of the light is absorbed by each lens, then the  
3 wearer experiences better contrast control when walking from bright light into a dimly lit room.  
4

5 It has now been discovered that if each color in each lens has a multiplicity of bands  
6 having a variation in color density, wherein the first color in the upper portion of the lens has the  
7 most color density at the upper portion of the lens and decreasing in density for that color as the  
8 bands progress toward the central area of the lens and then the lens changes to the second  
9 complimentary color where the color density is the lowest in the middle region of the lens and  
10 then increases in color density as the bands of the second complimentary color progress toward  
11 the bottom of the lens, then, depending on the color density based on color correction units  
12 selected for each band of color, the ability to transmit more than fifty percent (50%) of the total  
13 light in each lens in both the wavelength ranges 400 - 500 nm and also 550 - 750 nm can be  
14 achieved. In addition, with this new improved design, the ability to transmit less than fifty  
15 percent (50%)) of the total light in each lens in both the wavelength ranges 400 - 500 nm and also  
16 550 - 750 nm can also be achieved.  
17

18 It has also been discovered, according to the present invention, that in the embodiment  
19 where more than fifty percent (50%) of the light is transmitted through the combined primary  
20 color and the secondary color in each lens, this combination achieves better apparent brightness  
21 while giving necessary shading thereby allowing the wearer to see true neutral color.  
22

23 It has also been discovered, according to the present invention, that if less than fifty  
24 percent (50%) of the light is transmitted through the combined primary color and the secondary  
25 color in each lens so that more than fifty percent (50%) of the light is absorbed by each lens, then  
26 the wearer experiences better contrast control when walking from bright light into a dimly lit  
27 room.  
28

1 In addition, it has been discovered that if the colors have greater color density at both the  
2 upper portion of each lens and the lower portion of each lens and less color density in the central  
3 area of each lens so that each lens is darker on top and at the bottom and clearer in the central  
4 area of each lens, the lens provides better shading from overhead sunlight and better shading  
5 from lower reflected sunlight and the clearer central area enables the wearer to read without  
6 diminished illumination.

7  
8 It has also been discovered that if the colors have greater color density at both the upper  
9 portion of each lens and the bottom portion of each lens and less color density at the central  
10 portion of each lens, the lens enables the wearer to have a greater apparent brightness by having  
11 shading protection of the eye from top and bottom so that the brain sees the sum of two  
12 individual eyes.

13  
14 Efficacy is what the eyes actually processes from the available light. The cc color density  
15 determines the efficacy of what total light the wearer actually sees. It has been discovered,  
16 according to the present invention, that the efficacy of each band of a primary color in one lens  
17 needs to be within twenty-five percent (25%) of the efficacy of the aligned band of the secondary  
18 color in the adjacent lens in order to reduce retinal rivalry.

19  
20 It has therefore been discovered, according to the present invention, that if a lens is  
21 divided into approximately thirty-four (34) horizontal bands, with slightly more than half the  
22 bands on the upper portion of the lens being a primary color in one lens and a secondary color in  
23 the opposite lens and slightly less than half of the bands being the secondary color in the first lens  
24 and the primary color in the second lens, and for the upper color in each lens the color density of  
25 color being greatest at the upper portion of each lens and for the upper color gradually decreasing  
26 in color density through a gradient as the bands descend on the lens so that the lowermost band  
27 for the upper color is least dense in the central area of the lens and thereafter, when the color  
28 changes to the lower color, the color density is least on the uppermost band of the second color in

1 the center of the lens and the color density gradually increases as the bands progress toward the  
2 bottom of the lens, then the improvements for the present invention can be achieved.

3  
4 Through this design, the lens is darkest on top and darkest on the bottom, with color  
5 density decreasing from top to bottom on the uppermost color and decreasing from bottom to top  
6 on the lowermost color so that the lens has the least color density in the central area of the lens.

7  
8 If more than fifty percent (50%) of light is transmitted through each lens, and if the  
9 efficacy of each aligned band from the first and second lens is within twenty-five percent (25%),  
10 then the beneficial effects described above are achieved.

11  
12 Also, if less than fifty percent (50%) of light is transmitted through each lens, and if the  
13 efficacy of each aligned band from the first and second lens is within twenty-five percent (25%),  
14 then the beneficial effects described above are also achieved.

15  
16 It has therefore been discovered, according to the present invention, that the beneficial  
17 effects described above are achieved by having a gradient of red on the top of one lens and a  
18 gradient of cyan on the bottom of the same lens and a gradient of cyan on the top of the second  
19 lens and a gradient of red on the bottom of the second lens, so that the matching primary and  
20 secondary colors neutralizes filtering and renders objects in true neutral color.

21  
22 It has also been discovered, according to the present invention, that the beneficial effects  
23 described above are achieved by having a gradient of magenta on the top of one lens and a  
24 gradient of green on the bottom of the same lens and a gradient of green on the top of the second  
25 lens and a gradient of magenta on the bottom of the second lens, so that the matching primary  
26 and secondary colors neutralizes filtering and renders objects in true neutral color.

27  
28 It has also been discovered, according to the present invention, that the beneficial effects

1 described above are achieved by having a gradient of blue on the top of one lens and a gradient of  
2 yellow on the bottom of the same lens and a gradient of yellow on the top of the second lens and  
3 a gradient of blue on the bottom of the second lens, so that the matching primary and secondary  
4 colors neutralizes filtering and renders objects in true neutral color.

5  
6 It has additionally been discovered, according to the present invention, that the dual  
7 complementary color lenses described above which neutralizes filtering and renders objects in  
8 true neutral color can also be used with corrective lenses which includes contact lenses and can  
9 also be used with other optics utilizing two adjacent lenses such as binoculars and goggles.

10  
11 It has also been discovered, according to the present invention, that the dual  
12 complementary color lenses described above can also be used with ultraviolet and polarizing  
13 filters.

14  
15 It has been discovered, according to the present invention, that by wearing a pair of dual  
16 complementary color lens over one eye and an inverse dual complementary color lens over the  
17 other eye, the wearer's visual cortex in the wearer's brain will cause the brain to see true neutral  
18 color in spite of the colored lenses.

19  
20 According to the present invention, it has further been discovered that the visual cortex,  
21 which is the part of the cerebral cortex and processes visual information, neutralizes the filtering  
22 of complementary lenses thereby rendering the objects in true neutral colors and allows the  
23 wearer to see shadow details.

24  
25 It has therefore been discovered, according to the present invention, that one set of dual  
26 complementary color lenses (which is magenta/green in one lens and green/magenta in the other  
27 lens) neutralizes filtering and renders objects in true neutral color.

1 It has therefore been discovered, according to the present invention, that one set of dual  
2 complementary color lenses (which is blue/yellow in one lens and yellow/blue in the other lens)  
3 neutralizes filtering and renders objects in true neutral color.

4  
5 It has therefore been discovered, according to the present invention, that one set of dual  
6 complementary lenses (which is cyan/red in one lens and red/cyan in the other lens) neutralizes  
7 filtering and renders objects in true neutral color.

8  
9 It has additionally been discovered, according to the present invention, that the dual  
10 complementary color lenses which neutralizes filtering and render objects in true neutral color  
11 can be used with corrective lenses, which includes contact lenses.

12  
13 It is therefore an object of the present invention to create optics such as sunglasses to  
14 enable a wearer to benefit from ultraviolet and polarizing filters, and to provide the beneficial  
15 effects of shading the wearer's eyes from the sun, while at the same time providing a neutralizing  
16 filter to render objects in true neutral color and allows the wearer to see shadow detail.

17  
18 It is also an object of the present invention to create optics such as sunglasses to enable a  
19 wearer to benefit from corrective lenses utilized with the sunglasses, and to provide the beneficial  
20 effects of shading the wearer's eyes from the sun, while at the same time providing a neutralizing  
21 filter to render objects in true neutral color and allows the wearer to see shadow detail.

22  
23 It is also an object of the present invention to utilize a primary and a secondary  
24 complementary color lens over one eye and an inverse secondary and primary complementary  
25 color lens over the other eye to create a neutralizing effect to enable the user to see neutral color  
26 in spite of the tinted colors.

1           It is also an object of the present invention to create a dual complementary color set of  
2 sunglass lenses to create a neutralizing effect, which one dual complementary color lens can be  
3 green as the primary color and magenta as the secondary color and the other dual complementary  
4 color lens must be inversed with magenta as the secondary complementary color to green (which  
5 is in the first lens) and green as the primary complementary color to magenta (which is in the first  
6 lens); or with a second set of sunglass lenses wherein one lens is blue as the primary color and  
7 yellow as the secondary color and the other dual yellow complementary color to blue (which is in  
8 the first lens) and blue as the primary complementary color to yellow (which is in the first lens);  
9 or with a third set of sunglass lenses wherein one lens is red as the primary color and cyan as the  
10 secondary color and the other dual complementary color lens must be cyan as the secondary  
11 complementary color to red (which is in the first lens) and red as the primary complementary  
12 color to cyan (which is in the first lens).

13  
14           Further novel features and other objects of the present invention will become apparent  
15 from the following detailed description, discussion and appended claims, taken in conjunction  
16 with the drawing.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Referring particularly to the drawings for the purpose of illustration only and not limitation, there is illustrated:

FIG. 1 is an illustrative view of a pair of lenses each having a gradient of bands of colors.

CHART 1  
RED - CYAN TRANSMITTANCE LESS THAN 50%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Location (from top)		LENS 1	T%	T%	T%	Efficacy	LENS 2	T%	T%	T%	Efficacy
%	mm	inch	CC	Total	400-550	550-750	400-700	CC	Total	400-550	550-750	400-700
3%	1	0.04	R-68CC	40.5%	20.4%	59.2%	10.7%	C-125CC	31.3%	48.6%	13.9%	9.9%
6%	2	0.08	R-66CC	41.4%	21.5%	60.0%	11.1%	C-122CC	31.9%	49.4%	14.4%	10.2%
9%	3	0.12	R-64CC	42.4%	22.6%	60.7%	11.4%	C-118CC	33.2%	51.3%	15.3%	10.9%
12%	4	0.16	R-62CC	43.3%	23.7%	61.5%	11.8%	C-115CC	34.4%	53.2%	16.1%	11.6%
15%	5	0.20	R-60CC	44.2%	24.8%	62.3%	12.2%	C-112CC	35.7%	55.1%	16.9%	12.3%
18%	6	0.24	R-57CC	46.0%	26.6%	64.0%	12.7%	C-108CC	37.3%	57.2%	18.1%	13.1%
21%	7	0.28	R-55CC	47.2%	27.8%	65.1%	13.1%	C-105CC	38.5%	58.5%	19.0%	13.5%
24%	8	0.31	R-53CC	48.4%	29.1%	66.2%	13.5%	C-102CC	39.6%	59.8%	19.9%	14.0%
26%	9	0.35	R-51CC	49.5%	30.3%	67.4%	13.9%	C-98CC	41.1%	61.4%	21.2%	14.5%
29%	10	0.39	R-49CC	50.7%	31.7%	68.3%	14.3%	C-95CC	42.2%	62.7%	22.2%	15.0%
32%	11	0.43	R-47CC	51.8%	33.1%	69.0%	14.8%	C-92CC	43.4%	64.0%	23.3%	15.4%
35%	12	0.47	R-45CC	52.8%	34.5%	69.8%	15.3%	C-88CC	44.5%	65.0%	24.5%	15.9%
38%	13	0.51	R-43CC	53.9%	36.0%	70.5%	15.8%	C-85CC	45.2%	65.4%	25.4%	16.1%
41%	14	0.55	R-41CC	55.0%	37.4%	71.3%	16.3%	C-82CC	45.8%	65.8%	26.3%	16.4%
44%	15	0.59	R-38CC	56.8%	42.0%	72.4%	17.1%	C-78CC	46.7%	66.3%	27.6%	16.8%
47%	16	0.63	R-36CC	58.1%	45.9%	73.2%	17.6%	C-75CC	47.3%	66.7%	28.5%	17.0%
50%	17	0.67	R-34CC	59.4%	49.7%	73.9%	18.2%	C-72CC	47.9%	67.1%	29.4%	17.3%
53%	18	0.71	R-32CC	60.7%	53.6%	74.7%	18.7%	C-68CC	49.7%	68.6%	31.3%	17.9%
56%	19	0.75	R-30CC	62.0%	57.4%	75.5%	19.2%	C-65CC	51.7%	70.6%	33.4%	18.7%
59%	20	0.79	C-60CC	55.1%	73.8%	36.9%	19.8%	R-30CC	62.0%	57.4%	75.5%	19.2%
62%	21	0.83	C-64CC	52.4%	71.2%	34.1%	18.9%	R-33CC	60.0%	51.6%	74.3%	18.4%
65%	22	0.87	C-69CC	49.0%	68.0%	30.6%	17.7%	R-35CC	58.7%	47.8%	73.6%	17.9%
68%	23	0.91	C-73CC	47.7%	66.9%	29.1%	17.2%	R-38CC	56.8%	42.0%	72.4%	17.1%
71%	24	0.94	C-77CC	46.9%	66.4%	27.9%	16.8%	R-41CC	55.0%	37.4%	71.3%	16.3%
74%	25	0.98	C-81CC	46.0%	65.9%	26.6%	16.5%	R-44CC	53.4%	35.3%	70.2%	15.6%
76%	26	1.02	C-86CC	45.0%	65.3%	25.1%	16.1%	R-46CC	52.3%	33.8%	69.4%	15.1%
79%	27	1.06	C-90CC	44.1%	64.8%	23.9%	15.7%	R-49CC	50.7%	31.7%	68.3%	14.3%
82%	28	1.10	C-94CC	42.6%	63.1%	22.6%	15.1%	R-52CC	49.0%	29.7%	66.8%	13.7%
85%	29	1.14	C-99CC	40.7%	61.0%	20.9%	14.4%	R-54CC	47.8%	28.5%	65.7%	13.3%
88%	30	1.18	C-103CC	39.2%	59.3%	19.6%	13.8%	R-57CC	46.0%	26.6%	64.0%	12.7%
91%	31	1.22	C-107CC	37.7%	57.7%	18.4%	13.3%	R-60CC	44.2%	24.8%	62.3%	12.2%
94%	32	1.26	C-111CC	36.1%	55.8%	17.2%	12.6%	R-63CC	42.8%	23.1%	61.1%	11.6%
97%	33	1.30	C-116CC	34.0%	52.6%	15.8%	11.4%	R-65CC	41.9%	22.0%	60.4%	11.3%
100%	34	1.34	C-120CC	32.3%	50.0%	14.7%	10.4%	R-68CC	40.5%	20.4%	59.2%	10.7%
					46.8%	48.5%				49.1%	42.4%	



CHART 2  
RED - CYAN TRANSMITTANCE GREATER THAN 50%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Location (from top)		LENS 1	T%	T%	T%	Efficacy	LENS 2	T%	T%	T%	Efficacy
%	mm	inch	CC	Total	400-550	550-750	400-700	CC	Total	400-550	550-750	400-700
3%	1	0.04	R-40CC	55.5%	38.1%	71.7%	16.6%	C-80CC	46.2%	66.1%	27.0%	16.6%
6%	2	0.08	R-39CC	56.2%	40.1%	72.0%	16.9%	C-78CC	46.7%	66.3%	27.6%	16.8%
9%	3	0.12	R-37CC	57.5%	43.9%	72.8%	17.4%	C-75CC	47.3%	66.7%	28.5%	17.0%
12%	4	0.16	R-36CC	58.1%	45.9%	73.2%	17.6%	C-73CC	47.7%	66.9%	29.1%	17.2%
15%	5	0.20	R-34CC	59.4%	49.7%	73.9%	18.2%	C-71CC	48.1%	67.2%	29.7%	17.4%
18%	6	0.24	R-33CC	60.0%	51.6%	74.3%	18.4%	C-68CC	49.7%	68.6%	31.3%	17.9%
21%	7	0.28	R-31CC	61.3%	55.5%	75.1%	19.0%	C-66CC	51.0%	69.9%	32.7%	18.4%
24%	8	0.31	R-30CC	62.0%	57.4%	75.5%	19.2%	C-64CC	52.4%	71.2%	34.1%	18.9%
26%	9	0.35	R-28CC	63.5%	57.7%	76.4%	19.9%	C-61CC	54.4%	73.2%	36.2%	19.6%
29%	10	0.39	R-27CC	64.3%	57.8%	76.8%	20.2%	C-59CC	55.9%	74.6%	37.7%	20.1%
32%	11	0.43	R-25CC	65.9%	58.1%	77.7%	20.9%	C-57CC	57.5%	76.2%	39.3%	20.7%
35%	12	0.47	R-24CC	66.7%	58.3%	78.2%	21.2%	C-54CC	59.9%	78.7%	41.7%	21.5%
38%	13	0.51	R-22CC	68.3%	58.5%	79.1%	21.9%	C-52CC	61.5%	80.3%	43.4%	22.1%
41%	14	0.55	R-21CC	69.0%	58.7%	79.6%	22.2%	C-49CC	63.5%	82.0%	45.6%	22.8%
44%	15	0.59	R-19CC	70.4%	60.2%	80.5%	23.0%	C-47CC	64.3%	82.2%	46.9%	23.1%
47%	16	0.63	R-18CC	70.9%	61.6%	81.0%	23.4%	C-45CC	65.1%	82.5%	48.2%	23.3%
50%	17	0.67	R-16CC	72.0%	64.5%	82.0%	24.1%	C-42CC	66.2%	82.9%	50.1%	23.7%
53%	18	0.71	R-15CC	72.5%	65.9%	82.6%	24.5%	C-40CC	67.0%	83.1%	51.3%	24.0%
56%	19	0.75	C-40CC	67.0%	83.1%	51.3%	24.0%	R-15CC	72.5%	65.9%	82.6%	24.5%
59%	20	0.79	C-43CC	65.8%	82.7%	49.4%	23.6%	R-17CC	71.4%	63.0%	81.5%	23.8%
62%	21	0.83	C-45CC	65.1%	82.5%	48.2%	23.3%	R-18CC	70.9%	61.6%	81.0%	23.4%
65%	22	0.87	C-48CC	63.9%	82.1%	46.3%	22.9%	R-20CC	69.8%	58.8%	80.0%	22.6%
68%	23	0.91	C-51CC	62.3%	81.1%	44.2%	22.4%	R-22CC	68.3%	58.5%	79.1%	21.9%
71%	24	0.94	C-53CC	60.7%	79.5%	42.5%	21.8%	R-24CC	66.7%	58.3%	78.2%	21.2%
74%	25	0.98	C-56CC	58.3%	77.0%	40.1%	21.0%	R-25CC	65.9%	58.1%	77.7%	20.9%
76%	26	1.02	C-59CC	55.9%	74.6%	37.7%	20.1%	R-27CC	64.3%	57.8%	76.8%	20.2%
79%	27	1.06	C-61CC	54.4%	73.2%	36.2%	19.6%	R-28CC	63.5%	57.7%	76.4%	19.9%
82%	28	1.10	C-64CC	52.4%	71.2%	34.1%	18.9%	R-30CC	62.0%	57.4%	75.5%	19.2%
85%	29	1.14	C-67CC	50.4%	69.3%	32.0%	18.2%	R-32CC	60.7%	53.6%	74.7%	18.7%
88%	30	1.18	C-69CC	49.0%	68.0%	30.6%	17.7%	R-33CC	60.0%	51.6%	74.3%	18.4%
91%	31	1.22	C-72CC	47.9%	67.1%	29.4%	17.3%	R-35CC	58.7%	47.8%	73.6%	17.9%
94%	32	1.26	C-75CC	47.3%	66.7%	28.5%	17.0%	R-37CC	57.5%	43.9%	72.8%	17.4%
97%	33	1.30	C-77CC	46.9%	66.4%	27.9%	16.8%	R-38CC	56.8%	42.0%	72.4%	17.1%
100%	34	1.34	C-80CC	46.2%	66.1%	27.0%	16.6%	R-40CC	55.5%	38.1%	71.7%	16.6%
					63.9%	58.5%				65.1%	56.1%	

CHART 3  
RED - CYAN EFFICACY

RED	T% Total	T% 400-550	T% 550-750	Efficacy 400-700	CYAN	T% Total	T% 400-550	T% 550-750	Efficacy 400-700
150CC	28.5%	11.1%	44.3%	4.6%					
125CC	30.5%	14.0%	45.3%	5.5%					
115CC	32.0%	16.5%	45.9%	5.9%					
100CC	32.2%	10.6%	52.2%	7.3%	160CC	26.1%	42.1%	9.5%	7.0%
90CC	35.5%	13.4%	56.1%	8.4%	140CC	28.1%	44.4%	11.5%	8.2%
80CC	37.5%	16.3%	57.2%	9.4%	120CC	32.3%	50.0%	14.7%	10.4%
70CC	39.5%	19.3%	58.4%	10.4%	110CC	36.6%	56.4%	17.5%	12.8%
60CC	44.2%	24.8%	62.3%	12.2%	100CC	40.3%	60.6%	20.6%	14.3%
50CC	50.1%	30.9%	67.9%	14.1%	90CC	44.1%	64.8%	23.9%	15.7%
40CC	55.5%	38.1%	71.7%	16.6%	80CC	46.2%	66.1%	27.0%	16.6%
30CC	62.0%	57.4%	75.5%	19.2%	70CC	48.4%	67.3%	30.0%	17.5%
20CC	69.8%	58.8%	80.0%	22.6%	60CC	55.1%	73.8%	36.9%	19.8%
10CC	75.2%	72.9%	85.1%	26.5%	50CC	63.1%	81.9%	45.0%	22.7%
05CC	84.1%	80.3%	87.6%	28.5%	40CC	67.0%	83.1%	51.3%	24.0%
					30CC	71.4%	84.8%	58.4%	25.5%
					20CC	76.2%	86.0%	66.2%	27.0%
					10CC	85.3%	88.3%	78.5%	29.2%
					05CC	87.0%	89.2%	84.9%	30.3%

CHART 4  
MAGENTA - GREEN TRANSMITTANCE LESS THAN 50%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
%	Location (from top)	inch	LENS 1	T%	T%	T%	Efficacy	LENS 2	T%	T%	T%	Efficacy
	mm		CC	Total	400-550	550-750	400-700	CC	Total	400-550	550-750	400-700
3%	1	0.04	M-70CC	43.9%	37.9%	48.0%	9.1%	G-112CC	18.1%	20.6%	17.1%	10.8%
6%	2	0.08	M-68CC	46.0%	40.0%	50.1%	9.7%	G-109CC	19.3%	21.7%	18.3%	11.3%
9%	3	0.12	M-66CC	48.1%	42.0%	52.2%	10.3%	G-106CC	20.5%	22.9%	19.6%	11.9%
12%	4	0.16	M-63CC	51.3%	45.2%	55.4%	11.2%	G-103CC	21.7%	24.0%	20.8%	12.4%
15%	5	0.20	M-61CC	53.4%	47.2%	57.5%	11.8%	G-99CC	23.2%	25.5%	22.5%	13.1%
18%	6	0.24	M-59CC	55.6%	49.5%	59.6%	12.4%	G-96CC	24.4%	26.7%	23.7%	13.7%
21%	7	0.28	M-57CC	57.9%	51.9%	61.7%	13.1%	G-93CC	25.6%	27.8%	24.9%	14.2%
24%	8	0.31	M-54CC	61.3%	55.5%	64.8%	14.0%	G-90CC	26.8%	29.0%	26.2%	14.8%
26%	9	0.35	M-52CC	63.6%	58.0%	66.9%	14.7%	G-87CC	27.7%	29.9%	27.1%	15.1%
29%	10	0.39	M-50CC	65.9%	60.4%	69.0%	15.3%	G-84CC	28.6%	30.8%	28.0%	15.4%
32%	11	0.43	M-48CC	66.6%	61.2%	69.7%	15.8%	G-80CC	29.8%	32.0%	29.1%	15.7%
35%	12	0.47	M-46CC	67.2%	61.9%	70.3%	16.2%	G-77CC	30.7%	32.9%	30.0%	16.0%
38%	13	0.51	M-43CC	68.2%	63.1%	71.2%	16.8%	G-74CC	31.6%	33.8%	30.9%	16.3%
41%	14	0.55	M-41CC	68.9%	63.9%	71.9%	17.2%	G-71CC	32.5%	34.7%	31.8%	16.6%
44%	15	0.59	M-39CC	69.7%	64.8%	72.6%	17.7%	G-68CC	34.1%	36.3%	33.5%	17.2%
47%	16	0.63	M-37CC	70.6%	65.9%	73.4%	18.2%	G-65CC	36.1%	38.2%	35.6%	17.9%
50%	17	0.67	M-34CC	72.0%	67.5%	74.6%	19.1%	G-61CC	38.8%	40.7%	38.3%	18.8%
53%	18	0.71	M-32CC	72.9%	68.6%	75.4%	19.6%	G-58CC	40.8%	43.1%	40.1%	19.5%
56%	19	0.75	M-30CC	73.8%	69.7%	76.2%	20.2%	G-55CC	42.9%	45.6%	41.6%	20.1%
59%	20	0.79	G-55CC	42.9%	45.6%	41.6%	20.1%	M-30CC	73.8%	69.7%	76.2%	20.2%
62%	21	0.83	G-59CC	40.1%	42.2%	39.5%	19.2%	M-33CC	72.4%	68.1%	75.0%	19.4%
65%	22	0.87	G-63CC	37.4%	39.4%	36.9%	18.3%	M-36CC	71.1%	66.5%	73.8%	18.5%
68%	23	0.91	G-67CC	34.8%	36.9%	34.2%	17.4%	M-39CC	69.7%	64.8%	72.6%	17.7%
71%	24	0.94	G-71CC	32.5%	34.7%	31.8%	16.6%	M-41CC	68.9%	63.9%	71.9%	17.2%
74%	25	0.98	G-75CC	31.3%	33.5%	30.6%	16.2%	M-44CC	67.9%	62.7%	70.9%	16.6%
76%	26	1.02	G-79CC	30.1%	32.3%	29.4%	15.8%	M-47CC	66.9%	61.6%	70.0%	16.0%
79%	27	1.06	G-83CC	28.9%	31.1%	28.2%	15.5%	M-50CC	65.9%	60.4%	69.0%	15.3%
82%	28	1.10	G-88CC	27.4%	29.6%	26.8%	15.0%	M-53CC	62.5%	56.8%	65.9%	14.4%
85%	29	1.14	G-92CC	26.0%	28.2%	25.4%	14.4%	M-56CC	59.0%	53.1%	62.7%	13.4%
88%	30	1.18	G-96CC	24.4%	26.7%	23.7%	13.7%	M-59CC	55.6%	49.5%	59.6%	12.4%
91%	31	1.22	G-100CC	22.8%	25.2%	22.1%	13.0%	M-61CC	53.4%	47.2%	57.5%	11.8%
94%	32	1.26	G-104CC	21.3%	23.6%	20.4%	12.2%	M-64CC	50.2%	44.1%	54.3%	10.9%
97%	33	1.30	G-108CC	19.7%	22.1%	18.7%	11.5%	M-67CC	47.0%	41.0%	51.1%	10.0%
100%	34	1.34	G-112CC	18.1%	20.6%	17.1%	10.8%	M-70CC	43.9%	37.9%	48.0%	9.1%
					45.5%	49.0%				42.4%	44.6%	

CHART 5  
MAGENTA - GREEN TRANSMITTANCE GREATER THAN 50%

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Location	(from top)	LENS 1	T%	T%	T%	T%	Efficacy	LENS 2	T%	T%	T%	Efficacy
%	mm	inch	CC	Total	400-550	550-750	400-700	400-700	CC	Total	400-550	550-750	400-700
3%	1	0.04	M-40CC	69.3%	64.3%	72.2%	17.4%	17.4%	G-67CC	34.8%	36.9%	34.2%	17.4%
6%	2	0.08	M-39CC	69.7%	64.8%	72.6%	17.7%	17.7%	G-65CC	36.1%	38.2%	35.6%	17.9%
9%	3	0.12	M-37CC	70.6%	65.9%	73.4%	18.2%	18.2%	G-62CC	38.1%	40.1%	37.6%	18.6%
12%	4	0.16	M-36CC	71.1%	66.5%	73.8%	18.5%	18.5%	G-60CC	39.4%	41.4%	39.0%	19.0%
15%	5	0.20	M-34CC	72.0%	67.5%	74.6%	19.1%	19.1%	G-58CC	40.8%	43.1%	40.1%	19.5%
18%	6	0.24	M-33CC	72.4%	68.1%	75.0%	19.4%	19.4%	G-55CC	42.9%	45.6%	41.6%	20.1%
21%	7	0.28	M-31CC	73.4%	69.2%	75.8%	19.9%	19.9%	G-53CC	44.2%	47.4%	42.6%	20.5%
24%	8	0.31	M-30CC	73.8%	69.7%	76.2%	20.2%	20.2%	G-51CC	45.6%	49.1%	43.6%	20.9%
26%	9	0.35	M-28CC	74.8%	70.9%	77.0%	20.8%	20.8%	G-48CC	47.5%	50.9%	45.5%	21.5%
29%	10	0.39	M-27CC	75.2%	71.5%	77.4%	21.1%	21.1%	G-46CC	48.6%	51.8%	46.9%	21.8%
32%	11	0.43	M-25CC	76.2%	72.7%	78.2%	21.7%	21.7%	G-44CC	49.8%	52.7%	48.3%	22.1%
35%	12	0.47	M-24CC	76.7%	73.3%	78.6%	22.0%	22.0%	G-41CC	51.6%	54.2%	50.4%	22.7%
38%	13	0.51	M-22CC	77.6%	74.5%	79.4%	22.6%	22.6%	G-39CC	52.9%	55.3%	52.7%	23.0%
41%	14	0.55	M-21CC	78.1%	75.1%	79.8%	22.9%	22.9%	G-36CC	54.9%	57.5%	57.4%	23.5%
44%	15	0.59	M-19CC	79.1%	76.3%	80.7%	23.6%	23.6%	G-34CC	56.3%	58.9%	60.6%	23.8%
47%	16	0.63	M-18CC	79.7%	77.0%	81.2%	24.0%	24.0%	G-32CC	57.7%	60.3%	63.8%	24.1%
50%	17	0.67	M-16CC	80.8%	78.3%	82.3%	24.7%	24.7%	G-29CC	59.9%	62.5%	67.0%	24.6%
53%	18	0.71	M-15CC	81.3%	78.9%	82.8%	25.1%	25.1%	G-27CC	61.6%	64.0%	67.0%	25.1%
56%	19	0.75	G-27CC	61.6%	64.0%	67.0%	25.1%	25.1%	M-15CC	81.3%	78.9%	82.8%	25.1%
59%	20	0.79	G-30CC	59.1%	61.8%	67.0%	24.4%	24.4%	M-17CC	80.2%	77.6%	81.7%	24.3%
62%	21	0.83	G-32CC	57.7%	60.3%	63.8%	24.1%	24.1%	M-18CC	79.7%	77.0%	81.2%	24.0%
65%	22	0.87	G-35CC	55.6%	58.2%	59.0%	23.6%	23.6%	M-20CC	78.6%	75.7%	80.2%	23.2%
68%	23	0.91	G-38CC	53.6%	56.0%	54.3%	23.1%	23.1%	M-22CC	77.6%	74.5%	79.4%	22.6%
71%	24	0.94	G-40CC	52.2%	54.6%	51.1%	22.8%	22.8%	M-23CC	77.1%	73.9%	79.0%	22.3%
74%	25	0.98	G-43CC	50.4%	53.2%	49.0%	22.3%	22.3%	M-25CC	76.2%	72.7%	78.2%	21.7%
76%	26	1.02	G-46CC	48.6%	51.8%	46.9%	21.8%	21.8%	M-27CC	75.2%	71.5%	77.4%	21.1%
79%	27	1.06	G-48CC	47.5%	50.9%	45.5%	21.5%	21.5%	M-28CC	74.8%	70.9%	77.0%	20.8%
82%	28	1.10	G-51CC	45.6%	49.1%	43.6%	20.9%	20.9%	M-30CC	73.8%	69.7%	76.2%	20.2%
85%	29	1.14	G-54CC	43.5%	46.5%	42.1%	20.3%	20.3%	M-32CC	72.9%	68.6%	75.4%	19.6%
88%	30	1.18	G-56CC	42.2%	44.8%	41.1%	19.9%	19.9%	M-33CC	72.4%	68.1%	75.0%	19.4%
91%	31	1.22	G-59CC	40.1%	42.2%	39.5%	19.2%	19.2%	M-35CC	71.5%	67.0%	74.2%	18.8%
94%	32	1.26	G-62CC	38.1%	40.1%	37.6%	18.6%	18.6%	M-37CC	70.6%	65.9%	73.4%	18.2%
97%	33	1.30	G-64CC	36.8%	38.8%	36.3%	18.1%	18.1%	M-38CC	70.2%	65.4%	73.0%	18.0%
100%	34	1.34	G-67CC	34.8%	36.9%	34.2%	17.4%	17.4%	M-40CC	69.3%	64.3%	72.2%	17.4%
					61.6%	63.8%					60.3%	62.1%	

CHART 6  
MAGENTA - GREEN EFFICACY

Magenta	T% Total	T% 400-550	T% 550-750	Efficacy 400-700	Green	T% Total	T% 400-550	T% 550-750	Efficacy 400-700
110CC	22.9%	19.24	26.41	3.7%					
100CC	35.3%	28.79	39.92	6.1%					
90CC	47.6%	39.34	53.43	8.5%					
80CC	45.7%	38.61	50.71	8.8%					
70CC	43.9%	37.88	47.98	9.1%					
					110CC	18.9%	21.32	17.91	11.1%
60CC	54.5%	48.28	58.51	12.1%					
					100CC	22.8%	25.15	22.05	13.0%
50CC	65.9%	60.39	69.02	15.3%					
					90CC	26.8%	28.99	26.19	14.8%
40CC	69.3%	64.26	72.18	17.4%					
					80CC	29.8%	31.99	29.13	15.7%
30CC	73.8%	69.74	76.17	20.2%					
					70CC	32.8%	34.98	32.07	16.7%
20CC	78.6%	75.68	80.18	23.2%					
					60CC	39.4%	41.35	39.04	19.0%
10CC	84.1%	82.11	85.36	26.9%					
					50CC	46.3%	49.93	44.13	21.1%
05CC	87.3%	85.96	88.21	29.1%					
					40CC	52.2%	54.62	51.09	22.8%
					30CC	59.1%	61.76	66.96	24.4%
					20CC	67.6%	69.1	66.96	26.6%
					10CC	78.3%	79.21	77.88	28.8%
					05CC	84.0%	84.21	84.04	29.9%

CHART 7  
BLUE - YELLOW TRANSMITTANCE GREATER THAN 50%

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Location	(from top)	inch	LENS 1	T%	T%	T%	Efficacy	LENS 2	T%	T%	T%	Efficacy
%	mm			CC	Total	400-550	550-750	400-700	CC	Total	400-550	550-750	400-700
3%	1		0.04	B-15CC	73.3%	78.7%	67.3%	23.7%	Y-160CC	54.6%	28.8%	82.2%	25.8%
6%	2		0.08	B-14CC	74.3%	79.5%	68.7%	24.1%	Y-155CC	54.7%	28.8%	82.4%	25.9%
9%	3		0.12	B-14CC	74.3%	79.5%	68.7%	24.1%	Y-149CC	54.9%	28.9%	82.6%	25.9%
12%	4		0.16	B-13CC	75.3%	80.2%	70.0%	24.6%	Y-144CC	55.0%	29.0%	82.8%	26.0%
15%	5		0.20	B-13CC	75.3%	80.2%	70.0%	24.6%	Y-139CC	55.1%	29.0%	83.0%	26.1%
18%	6		0.24	B-12CC	76.4%	80.9%	71.4%	25.1%	Y-134CC	55.2%	29.1%	83.2%	26.1%
21%	7		0.28	B-12CC	76.4%	80.9%	71.4%	25.1%	Y-128CC	55.4%	29.2%	83.4%	26.2%
24%	8		0.31	B-11CC	77.4%	81.6%	72.8%	25.5%	Y-123CC	55.5%	29.3%	83.6%	26.2%
26%	9		0.35	B-10CC	78.4%	82.4%	74.2%	26.0%	Y-118CC	55.6%	29.3%	83.8%	26.3%
29%	10		0.39	B-10CC	78.4%	82.4%	74.2%	26.0%	Y-112CC	57.2%	31.4%	84.8%	26.8%
32%	11		0.43	B-9CC	79.6%	83.1%	75.8%	26.5%	Y-107CC	56.2%	30.1%	84.1%	26.5%
35%	12		0.47	B-9CC	79.6%	83.1%	75.8%	26.5%	Y-102CC	57.2%	31.4%	84.8%	26.8%
38%	13		0.51	B-8CC	80.8%	83.8%	77.5%	27.0%	Y-97CC	58.2%	32.7%	85.5%	27.2%
41%	14		0.55	B-7CC	81.9%	84.5%	79.1%	27.5%	Y-91CC	59.4%	34.3%	86.3%	27.6%
44%	15		0.59	B-7CC	81.9%	84.5%	79.1%	27.5%	Y-86CC	60.5%	36.0%	86.6%	27.8%
47%	16		0.63	B-6CC	83.1%	85.2%	80.8%	28.0%	Y-81CC	61.6%	37.8%	86.9%	28.1%
50%	17		0.67	B-6CC	83.1%	85.2%	80.8%	28.0%	Y-75CC	62.8%	40.0%	87.2%	28.4%
53%	18		0.71	B-5CC	84.3%	85.9%	82.4%	28.5%	Y-70CC	70.0%	65.9%	82.6%	24.5%
56%	19		0.75	Y-70CC	63.9%	41.8%	87.5%	28.6%	B-5CC	84.3%	85.9%	82.4%	28.5%
59%	20		0.79	Y-76CC	62.6%	39.6%	87.2%	28.3%	B-6CC	83.1%	85.2%	80.8%	28.0%
62%	21		0.83	Y-82CC	61.3%	37.5%	86.9%	28.0%	B-6CC	83.1%	85.2%	80.8%	28.0%
65%	22		0.87	Y-88CC	60.1%	35.3%	86.5%	27.7%	B-7CC	81.9%	84.5%	79.1%	27.5%
68%	23		0.91	Y-94CC	58.8%	33.5%	85.9%	27.4%	B-8CC	80.8%	83.8%	77.5%	27.0%
71%	24		0.94	Y-100CC	57.6%	31.9%	85.1%	27.0%	B-8CC	80.8%	83.8%	77.5%	27.0%
74%	25		0.98	Y-106CC	56.4%	30.4%	84.2%	26.6%	B-9CC	79.6%	83.1%	75.8%	26.5%
76%	26		1.02	Y-112CC	55.8%	29.4%	84.0%	26.4%	B-10CC	78.4%	82.4%	74.2%	26.0%
79%	27		1.06	Y-118CC	55.6%	29.3%	83.8%	26.3%	B-10CC	78.4%	82.4%	74.2%	26.0%
82%	28		1.10	Y-124CC	55.5%	29.2%	83.5%	26.2%	B-11CC	77.4%	81.6%	72.8%	25.5%
85%	29		1.14	Y-130CC	55.3%	29.2%	83.3%	26.2%	B-12CC	76.4%	80.9%	71.4%	25.1%
88%	30		1.18	Y-136CC	55.2%	29.1%	83.1%	26.1%	B-12CC	76.4%	80.9%	71.4%	25.1%
91%	31		1.22	Y-142CC	55.1%	29.0%	82.9%	26.0%	B-13CC	75.3%	80.2%	70.0%	24.6%
94%	32		1.26	Y-148CC	54.9%	28.9%	82.7%	26.0%	B-14CC	74.3%	79.5%	68.7%	24.1%
97%	33		1.30	Y-154CC	54.8%	28.9%	82.4%	25.9%	B-14CC	74.3%	79.5%	68.7%	24.1%
100%	34		1.34	Y-160CC	54.6%	28.8%	82.2%	25.8%	B-15CC	73.3%	78.7%	67.3%	23.7%
						58.6%	79.2%				56.4%	79.7%	

CHART 8  
BLUE - YELLOW EFFICACY

Blue	T% Total	T% 400-550	T% 550-750	Efficacy 400-700	Yellow REV 9/1/03	T% Total	T% 400-550	T% 550-750	Efficacy 400-700
50CC	46.58%	59.93%	32.16%	12.19%					
40CC	52.24%	64.43%	39.08%	14.63%					
30CC	60.14%	69.71%	49.71%	17.83%					
20CC	68.09%	75.13%	60.43%	21.41%					
					160CC	54.61%	28.78%	82.21%	25.82%
10CC	78.43%	82.35%	74.17%	25.97%	110CC	55.59%	29.29%	83.69%	26.28%
					90CC	59.63%	34.60%	86.41%	27.64%
05CC	84.25%	85.89%	82.43%	28.51%	70CC	63.92%	41.81%	87.51%	28.59%
					50CC	71.08%	52.99%	90.27%	29.47%
					40CC	74.12%	58.63%	90.56%	29.88%
					30CC	77.12%	54.22%	90.81%	30.21%
					20CC	80.60%	71.08%	90.70%	30.47%
					10CC	85.31%	80.14%	90.79%	30.83%
					05CC	87.43%	84.05%	90.99%	31.00%

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Although specific embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the drawing, it should be understood that such embodiments are by way of example only and merely illustrative of but a small number of the many possible specific embodiments which can represent applications of the principles of the present invention. Various changes and modifications obvious to one skilled in the art to which the present invention pertains are deemed to be within the spirit, scope and contemplation of the present invention as further defined in the appended claims.

First, the principles upon which the present invention is based will be discussed.

The eye interprets color through the cones in the retina, which has nothing to do with visual acuity (or the ability for the eye to focus objects sharply). Then, via the optic nerve, color light is transferred to the Lateral Geniculate Body (LGB). The LGB is the "visual middleman". It receives information from the eyes via the optic nerve, does preliminary analysis of the information and then sends it to the visual cortex. The visual cortex is the part of the cerebral cortex that processes visual information. The visual cortex is where we actually see the images in front of our eyes. It is here where the brain interprets color as received from the cones in the retina. For example, if both eyes see a red object, the visual cortex tells us that the object is red, provided the viewer is not wearing mono-colored lenses over the eyes which contaminates the true color of the object. A major problem with most if not all sunglasses arises because of problems with tint in mono-colored and coated lenses. As a result, visual alignment of lenses and manufacturing processes require 100% perfect quality control.



1       It is the theory of the present invention that by wearing complementary lenses (a primary  
2 colored lens - PCL over a portion of the lens over one eye and a secondary colored lens - SCL  
3 over an aligned portion of the lens over the other eye of no more than twenty-five percent  
4 difference in efficacy, the visual cortex will perceive the red object as true red. Example: the  
5 viewer will wear a red lens over one eye and a cyan lens over the other eye within twenty-five  
6 percent efficacy, wear a blue lens over one eye and a yellow lens over the other eye of no more  
7 than twenty-five percent difference in efficacy, wear a green lens over one eye and a magenta  
8 lens over the other eye within twenty-five percent efficacy.

9  
10       When the visual cortex views color through complementary lenses, it neutralizes the  
11 filtering, rendering the object or objects in true color even when viewing red and cyan objects in  
12 the same field of vision. Except for the darkened effect of the combined neutral density which is  
13 provided with complementary lenses, there is no sacrifice of color as in tinted mono-colored or  
14 coated lenses. Contaminated color is a major problem with all other sunglasses. However, if the  
15 wearer is suffering from cataracts, color blindness, loss of one eye or damage to the cones, optic  
16 nerve or visual cortex, the complementary lens will not work. For all other wearers, no matter  
17 how bad their visual acuity may be, the complementary lenses will work, which makes up  
18 approximately eighty-five percent (85%) of sunglass wearers.

19  
20       Complementary lenses work with both ultraviolet filters and polarizing lenses filters  
21 without sacrificing true color and also with corrective lenses without sacrificing true color or loss  
22 of shadow detail.

23  
24       In general, sunglasses have a density effect which is necessary in order to provide proper  
25 shading from the sun because non-density sunglasses would not provide the proper shading.  
26 However, when the wearer views objects through sunglasses, density tints the color that the  
27 wearer sees and in fact, the objects appear color contaminated. The present invention seeks to  
28 remedy this problem by providing sufficient shading to the eyes but at the same time eliminating

1 the color contaminated effects of tinted sunglasses, so what the person sees is true neutral color.

2  
3 The present invention accomplishes this by having two different dual complementary  
4 colored lenses embedded in each of the respective lenses, which dual complementary colors are  
5 aligned with each other in each of the respective lenses, in front of each respective eye so that the  
6 colors in fact provide the necessary shading and screening, but at the same time provide true  
7 neutral color instead of the contaminated color. Specifically, the sunglasses may incorporate  
8 polarizing and/or UV lenses or may also incorporate corrective lenses, so that the eyes are  
9 protected from ultraviolet light and the image is polarized, or the vision is corrected while at the  
10 same time providing the beneficial effects of the present invention. However, if lenses are clear,  
11 then of course the shading effect of the sunglasses will not take place. The innovative feature of  
12 the present invention is to match two complementary colors which because of an optical  
13 principle involving the effect that they have on the brain as discussed above, causes the brain to  
14 view the colors through the colored set of complementary colored lenses as true neutral color.  
15 The specific dual complementary colors that are used for the first set are green and magenta for  
16 one lens and inversely magenta and green for the other lens. A second set of dual complementary  
17 colors that are used, cyan and red for one lens and inversely, red and cyan for the other lens. A  
18 third set of dual complementary colors that are used are blue and yellow for one lens and  
19 inversely, yellow and blue for the other lens. The idea is that you would have sunglasses having  
20 a dual complementary color lens with a primary and secondary color combination mentioned  
21 above on one lens and the other lens containing the dual complementary color lens with the same  
22 primary and secondary colors (only inverse), i.e. green/magenta and magenta/green; red/cyan and  
23 cyan/red; and blue/yellow and yellow/blue; and by having these different colors on the lenses, the  
24 light that a person sees through the lens is in fact true color instead of being contaminated, but at  
25 the same time provides a shading effect and allows the wearer to see shadow detail.

26  
27 It is intended that these colors will be represented by dyes which will be embedded in  
28 each respective lens and that the dyes will be in gradients as discussed above having more dye for

1 a darker band on the uppermost bands of the lens and lesser dyes with the lesser color density as  
2 the bands decrease toward the center of the lens and then reversing this for the lower color which  
3 has less dye in its uppermost band in the middle of the lens and increasing the dye per band as the  
4 bands progress to the bottom of the lens. In addition to having the true color, it is also an  
5 attractive visual appearance which people will find to be appealing and novel and will wish to  
6 purchase.

7  
8 Referring to Figure 1, there is shown an illustrative view of a pair of lenses, each having  
9 gradient bands of colors. Lens 1 is worn in front of the right eye and lens 2 is worn in front of  
10 the left eye although it will be appreciated that the discussion below is also applicable if lens 1 is  
11 worn in front of the left eye and lens 2 is worn in front of the right eye. It will further be  
12 appreciated that lens 1 and lens 2 are retained in the frame so as to function as the lenses of a pair  
13 of sunglasses.

14  
15 Chart 1 discusses the primary and secondary colors incorporated into one set of  
16 sunglasses utilizing lens 1 and lens 2 illustrated in Figure 1 where the color density is selected so  
17 that less than 50% of the light is transmitted through each lens in each wavelength range. In  
18 Chart 1, R stands for the color red and C stands for the color cyan. In the preferred embodiment,  
19 lens 1 and lens 2 are each formed into thirty-four (34) bands each having a height "H" of  
20 approximately one (1) millimeter (mm). The first column in Chart 1 shows the approximate  
21 percent the given band occupies relative to the entire height of the lens 1 and also for lens 2. The  
22 second column of Chart 1 shows the location in millimeters that the lowermost portion of a band  
23 occupies relative to the top of the lens and the third column shows the same location in inches.  
24 In lens 1, the top nineteen (19) bands are formed with the color red which has a given percentage  
25 of visible transmitted light depending on the amount of color correction (cc) units incorporated  
26 into the given band of red. In Chart 3 the left columns set forth the total percentage transmission  
27 of red for a given amount of color correction units and the total percentage of transmitted light in  
28 the wavelength range of 400 -550 nm and 550-750 nm for the corresponding amount of cc of red.

1 In lens 1 the lower fifteen (15) bands are formed with the color cyan which also has a given  
2 percentage of visible transmitted light depending on the amount of cc units incorporated into the  
3 given band of cyan. In Chart 3 the right columns set forth the total percentage transmission of  
4 cyan for a given amount of color correction units and the total percentage of transmitted light in  
5 the wavelength range of 400 - 550 nm and 550 - 750 nm for the corresponding amount of cc of  
6 cyan. For purposes of this discussion, red is considered the primary color and cyan is considered  
7 the complementary secondary color.

8  
9 In lens 2 set forth in Chart 1, the top nineteen (19) bands are formed with the  
10 complementary secondary color cyan which has a given percentage of visible transmitted light  
11 depending on the amount of color correction units incorporated into the given band of cyan as set  
12 forth in Chart 3. In lens 2 the lower fifteen (15) bands are formed with the color red which also  
13 has a given percentage of visible transmitted light depending on the amount of cc units  
14 incorporated into the given band of red as set forth in Chart 3.

15  
16 The amount of color correction units incorporated into each band is computed to achieve  
17 the following results:

18 (1) First, based upon the transmittance of each color in wavelengths 400 - 550 nm and  
19 550 - 750 nm, the bands of each color are selected with a given amount of color correction units  
20 so that the total amount of light transmitted in wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is less than fifty  
21 percent (50%) and the total amount of light transmitted in wavelength range 550 - 750 nm is less  
22 than fifty percent (50%) for lens 1 and also for lens 2. The amount of light transmitted in lens 1  
23 for the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is computed from column 6 of Chart 1 where the  
24 percentage transmittance for each of the thirty-four bands is added and the total divided by 34.  
25 Similarly, the amount of light transmitted in lens 1 for the wavelength range 550 - 750 nm is  
26 computed from Column 7 of Chart 1 where the percentage transmitted for each of the thirty-four  
27 bands is added and the total divided by 34. As shown in Chart 1, the total average percentage of  
28 light transmitted in the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is 46.8% and the total average percentage

1 of light transmitted in the wavelength range 550 - 750 nm is 48.5%. The amount of light  
2 transmitted in lens 2 for the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is computed from column 11 of  
3 Chart 1 where the percentage transmitted for each of the thirty-four bands is added and the total  
4 divided by 34. Similarly, the amount of light transmitted in lens 2 for the wavelength range  
5 550 - 750 nm is computed from Column 12 of Chart 1 where the percentage transmitted for each  
6 of the thirty-four bands is added and the total divided by 34. As shown in Chart 1, the total  
7 average percentage of light transmitted in the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is 49.17% and the  
8 total average percentage of light transmitted in the wavelength range 550 - 750 nm is 42.4%.

9  
10 (2) Second, in order to reduce retinal rivalry, the amount of efficacy in aligned bands of  
11 the primary color in lens 1 and the complementary secondary color in lens 2 for the top 19 bands  
12 must be within twenty-five percent (25%) and the amount of efficacy in aligned bands of the  
13 secondary color in lens 1 and the complementary primary color in lens 2 for the lower fifteen  
14 (15) bands must be within twenty-five percent (25%). Efficacy is what the eye actually processes  
15 from the available light. The cc color density determines the efficacy of what total light the  
16 wearer actually processes. Referring to Chart 3, the efficacy of the color red for a given amount  
17 of color correction units is shown on the last column on the left side of the chart and the efficacy  
18 of the color cyan for a given amount of color correction units is shown on the last column of the  
19 right side of the chart. Based upon Chart 3, the amount of efficacy of each color in lens 1 for  
20 each band is set forth in column 8 and the amount of efficacy of each color in lens 2 for each  
21 band is set forth in column 13 in Chart 1. A comparison of each aligned band from lens 1 and  
22 lens 2 in chart 1 shows that their respective efficacies are within twenty-five percent (25%) of  
23 each other.

24  
25 (3) Third, to achieve better contrast control, the color density for the upper color at the  
26 upper portion of each lens is greatest and with the color density gradually decreasing as the bands  
27 go toward the bottom of the lens. For lens 1, referring to column 4 of Chart 1, it is seen that the  
28 greatest color density is in the first band, and each successive lower band has less color

1 correction units down to band 19. Thereafter, when the color changes to the lower color in band  
2 20, the uppermost band 20 of the lower color has the least amount of color correction units for  
3 that color and each successive lower band has greater color correction units with the darkest band  
4 of the lower color being in lowermost band 34. For Lens 2, referring to column 9 and Chart 1, it  
5 is seen that the greatest color density is in the first band and each successive lower band to band  
6 19 has less color correction units. Thereafter, when the color changes at the band 20 for the  
7 lower color it has the least amount of color correction units which thereafter gradually increase  
8 by band to the lowermost band 34 which has the greatest amount of color correction units for the  
9 lower color.

10  
11 (4) Fourth, the bands of lens 1 and lens 2 are arranged so that for each band in lens 1 of a  
12 primary color, the aligned band in lens 2 is of the complementary secondary color and for each  
13 band in lens 2 of a secondary color, the aligned band in lens 2 is of the complementary primary  
14 color. With R standing for red and C standing for cyan, it is seen that each red band in lens 1 is  
15 aligned with a cyan band in lens 2 and each cyan band in lens 1 is aligned with a red band in lens  
16 2.

17  
18 Each lens is created by dipping the lens in a coloring solution to a given depth and after  
19 the amount of cc's in that color has been impregnated into the lens, raising the lens so that the  
20 next band has more color density, etc. until the highest color density is achieved at the uppermost  
21 band and lowermost band for each respective color .

22  
23 It will further be appreciated that when the final lens is viewed, the colors appear as  
24 gradients going from red darkest at the top to red lightest at band 19 and then cyan lightest at  
25 band 20 to cyan darkest at band 34 for lens 1 and cyan darkest at the top to cyan lightest at band  
26 19 and the red lightest at band 20 to red darkest at band 34 for lens 2.

1 The amount of color correction units incorporated into each band is computed to achieve  
2 the following results:

3 (1) First, based upon the transmittance of each color in wavelengths 400 - 550 nm and  
4 550 - 750 nm, the bands of each color are selected with a given amount of color correction units  
5 so that the total amount of light transmitted in wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is greater than  
6 fifty percent (50%) and the total amount of light transmitted in wavelength range 550 - 750 nm is  
7 greater than fifty percent (50%) for lens 1 and also for lens 2. The amount of light transmitted in  
8 lens 1 for the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is computed from column 6 of Chart 2 where the  
9 percentage transmittance for each of the thirty-four bands is added and the total divided by 34.  
10 Similarly, the amount of light transmitted in lens 1 for the wavelength range 550 - 750 nm is  
11 computed from Column 7 of Chart 2 where the percentage transmitted for each of the thirty-four  
12 bands is added and the total divided by 34. As shown in Chart 2, the total average percentage of  
13 light transmitted in the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is 63.9% and the total average percentage  
14 of light transmitted in the wavelength range 550 - 750 nm is 58.5%. The amount of light  
15 transmitted in lens 2 for the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is computed from column 11 of  
16 Chart 2 where the percentage transmitted for each of the thirty-four bands is added and the total  
17 divided by 34. Similarly, the amount of light transmitted in lens 2 for the wavelength range  
18 550 - 750 nm is computed from Column 12 of Chart 2 where the percentage transmitted for each  
19 of the thirty-four bands is added and the total divided by 34. As shown in Chart 2, the total  
20 average percentage of light transmitted in the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is 65.1% and the  
21 total average percentage of light transmitted in the wavelength range 550 - 750 nm is 56.1%.

22  
23 (2) Second, in order to reduce retinal rivalry, the amount of efficacy in aligned bands of  
24 the primary color in lens 1 and the complementary secondary color in lens 2 for the top 18 bands  
25 must be within twenty-five percent (25%) and the amount of efficacy in aligned bands of the  
26 secondary color in lens 1 and the complementary primary color in lens 2 for the lower sixteen  
27 (16) bands must be within twenty-five percent (25%). Efficacy is what the eye actually processes  
28 from the available light. The cc color density determines the efficacy of what total light the

1 wearer actually processes. Referring to Chart 3, the efficacy of the color red for a given amount  
2 of color correction units is shown on the last column on the left side of the chart and the efficacy  
3 of the color cyan for a given amount of color correction units is shown on the last column of the  
4 right side of the chart. Based upon Chart 3, the amount of efficacy of each color in lens 1 for  
5 each band is set forth in column 8 and the amount of efficacy of each color in lens 2 for each  
6 band is set forth in column 13 in Chart 2. A comparison of each aligned band from lens 1 and  
7 lens 2 in Chart 2 shows that their respective efficacies are within twenty-five percent (25%) of  
8 each other.

9  
10 (3) Third, to achieve better apparent brightness, the color density for the upper color at  
11 the upper portion of each lens is greatest and with the color density gradually decreasing as the  
12 bands go toward the center of the lens. For lens 1, referring to column 4 of Chart 2, it is seen that  
13 the greatest color density is in the first band, and each successive lower band of the upper color  
14 has less color correction units down to band 18. Thereafter, when the color changes to the lower  
15 color in band 19, the uppermost band 19 of the lower color has the least amount of color  
16 correction units for that color and each successive lower band has greater color correction units  
17 with the darkest band of the lower color being in lowermost band 34. For Lens 2, referring to  
18 column 9 of Chart 2, it is seen that the greatest color density is in the first band and each  
19 successive lower band to band 18 has less color correction units. Thereafter, when the color  
20 changes at the band 19 for the lower color, it has the least amount of color correction units  
21 which thereafter gradually increase by band to the lowermost band 34 which has the greatest  
22 amount of color correction units for the lower color. This pattern continues even after band 18  
23 where the color changes from red to cyan. For lens 2, referring to column 9 of Chart 2, it is seen  
24 that the greatest color density is in the first band, and each successive lower band has less color  
25 correction units. This pattern continues even after band 18 where the color changes from cyan to  
26 red.

27  
28 (4) Fourth, the bands of lens 1 and lens 2 are arranged so that for each band in lens 1 of a



1 primary color, the aligned band in lens 2 is of the complementary secondary color and for each  
2 band in lens 2 of a secondary color, the aligned band in lens 2 is of the complementary primary  
3 color. With R standing for red and C standing for cyan, it is seen that each red band in lens 1 is  
4 aligned with a cyan band in lens 2 and each cyan band in lens 1 is aligned with a red band in lens  
5 2.

6  
7 Each lens is created by dipping the lens in a coloring solution to a given depth and after  
8 the amount of cc's in that color has been impregnated into the lens, raising the lens so that the  
9 next band has more color density, etc. until the highest color density is achieved at the uppermost  
10 band and lowermost band for each respective color .

11  
12 It will further be appreciated that when the final lens is viewed, the colors appear as  
13 gradients going from red darkest at the top to red lightest at band 18 and then cyan lightest at  
14 band 19 to cyan darkest at band 34 for lens 1 and cyan darkest at the top to cyan lightest at band  
15 18 and the red lightest at band 19 to red darkest at band 34 for lens 2.

16  
17 Chart 4 discusses the primary and secondary colors incorporated into a second set of  
18 sunglasses utilizing lenses 1 and 2 illustrated in Figure 1. In Chart 4, the M stands for the color  
19 magenta and G stands for the color green. In the preferred embodiment, lens 1 and lens 2 are  
20 each formed into thirty-four (34) bands each having a height "H" of approximately one (1)  
21 millimeter (mm). The first column in Chart 4 shows the approximate percent a given band  
22 occupies relative to the entire height of the lens 1 and also for lens 2. The second column of  
23 Chart 4 shows the location in millimeters that the lowermost portion of a band occupies relative  
24 to the top of the lens and the third column shows the same location in inches. In lens 1, the top  
25 nineteen (19) bands are formed with the color magenta which has a given percentage of visible  
26 transmitted light depending on the amount of color correction (cc) units incorporated into the  
27 given band of magenta. In Chart 6 the left columns set forth the total percentage transmission of  
28 magenta for a given amount of color correction units and the total percentage of transmitted light

1 in the wavelength range of 400 - 550 nm and 550 - 750 nm for the corresponding amount of cc of  
2 magenta. In lens 1 the lower fifteen (15) bands are formed with the color green which also has a  
3 given percentage of visible transmitted light depending on the amount of cc units incorporated  
4 into the given band of green. In Chart 6 the right columns set forth the total percentage  
5 transmittance of green for a given amount of color correction units and the total percentage of  
6 transmitted light in the wavelength range of 400 - 550 nm and 550 - 750 nm for the  
7 corresponding amount of cc of green. For purposes of this discussion, magenta is considered the  
8 secondary color and green is considered the complementary primary color.

9  
10 In lens 2 set forth in Chart 4, the top nineteen (19) bands are formed with the  
11 complementary primary color green which has a given percentage of visible transmitted light  
12 depending on the amount of color correction units incorporated into the given band of green as  
13 set forth in Chart 6. In lens 2 the lower fifteen (15) bands are formed with the color magenta  
14 which also has a given percentage of visible transmitted light depending on the amount of cc  
15 units incorporated into the given band of magenta as set forth in Chart 6.

16  
17 The amount of color correction units incorporated into each band is computed to achieve  
18 the following results:

19 (1) First, based upon the transmittance of each color in wavelengths 400 - 550 nm and  
20 550 - 750 nm, the bands of each color are selected with a given amount of color correction units  
21 so that the total amount of light transmitted in wavelength range of 400 - 550 nm is less than fifty  
22 percent (50%) and the total amount of light transmitted in wavelength range 550 - 750 nm is less  
23 than fifty percent (50%) for lens 1 and also for lens 2. The amount of light transmitted in lens 1  
24 for the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is computed from column 6 of Chart 4 where the  
25 percentage transmittance for each of the thirty-four bands is added and the total divided by 34.  
26 Similarly, the amount of light transmitted in lens 1 for the wavelength range 550 - 750 nm is  
27 computed from column 7 of Chart 4 where the percentage transmitted for each of the thirty-four  
28 bands is added and the total divided by 34. As shown in Chart 4, the total average percentage of

1 light transmitted in the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is 45.5% and the total average percentage  
2 of light transmitted in the wavelength range 550 - 750 is 49%. The amount of light transmitted  
3 in lens 2 for the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is computed from column 11 of Chart 4 where  
4 the percentage transmitted for each of the thirty-four bands is added and the total divided by 34.  
5 Similarly, the amount of light transmitted in lens 2 for the wavelength range 550 - 750 nm is  
6 computed from Column 12 of Chart 4 where the percentage transmitted for each of the thirty-  
7 four bands is added and the total divided by 34. As shown in Chart 4, the total average  
8 percentage of light transmitted in the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is 42.4% and the total  
9 average percentage of light transmitted in the wavelength range 550 - 750 nm is 44.6%.

10  
11 (2) Second, in order to reduce retinal rivalry, the amount of efficacy in aligned bands of  
12 the primary color in lens 1 and the complementary secondary color in lens 2 for the top nineteen  
13 (19) bands must be within twenty-five percent (25%) and the amount of efficacy in aligned bands  
14 of the secondary color in lens 1 and the complementary primary color in lens 2 for the lower  
15 fifteen (15) bands must be within twenty-five percent (25%). Efficacy is what the eye actually  
16 processes from the available light. The cc color density determines the efficacy of what total  
17 light the wearer actually processes. Referring to Chart 6, the efficacy of the color magenta for a  
18 given amount of color correction units is shown on the last column on the left side of the chart  
19 and the efficacy of the color green for a given amount of color correction units is shown on the  
20 last column of the right side of the chart. Based upon Chart 6, the amount of efficacy of each  
21 color in lens 1 for each band is set forth in column 8 and the amount of efficacy of each color in  
22 lens 2 for each band is set forth in column 13 in Chart 4. A comparison of each aligned band  
23 from lens 1 and lens 2 in Chart 3 shows that their respective efficacies are within twenty-five  
24 percent (25%) of each other.

25  
26 (3) Third, to achieve better contrast control, the color density for the upper color at the  
27 upper portion of each lens is greatest and with the color density gradually decreasing as the bands  
28 go toward the center of the lens. For lens 1, referring to column 4 of Chart 4, it is seen that the

1 greatest color density is in the first band, and each successive lower band of the upper color has  
2 less color correction units down to band 19. Thereafter, where the color changes to the lower  
3 color in band 20, the uppermost band 20 of the lower color has the least amount of color  
4 correction units for that color and each successive lower band has greater color correction units  
5 with the darkest band of the lower color being in lower most band 34. For lens 2, referring to  
6 column 9 of Chart 4, it is seen that the greatest color density is in the first band, and each  
7 successive lower band to band 19 has less color correction units. Thereafter, when the color  
8 changes at the band 20 for the lower color, it has the least amount of color correction units which  
9 thereafter gradually increase by band to the lowermost band 34 which has the greatest amount of  
10 color correction units for the lower color.

11  
12 (4) Fourth, the bands of lens 1 and lens 2 are arranged so that for each band in lens 1 of a  
13 primary color, the aligned band in lens 2 is of the complementary secondary color and for each  
14 band in lens 2 of a secondary color, the aligned band in lens 1 is of the complementary primary  
15 color. With M standing for magenta and G standing for green, it is seen that each magenta band  
16 in lens 1 is aligned with a green band in lens 2 and each green band in lens 1 is aligned with a  
17 magenta band in lens 2.

18  
19 Each lens is created by dipping the lengths in a coloring solution to a given depth and  
20 after the amount of cc's in that color has been impregnated into the lens, raising the lens so that  
21 the next band has more color density etc., until the highest color density is achieved at the  
22 uppermost band and the lowermost band for each respective color.

23  
24 It will further be appreciated that when the final lens is viewed, the colors appear as  
25 gradients going from magenta darkest at the top to magenta lightest at band 19 and then green  
26 lightest at band 20 to green darkest at band 34 in lens 1 and green darkest at the top to green  
27 lightest at band 19 and then magenta lightest at band 20 to magenta darkest at band 34 for lens 2.

Chart 5 discusses the primary and secondary colors incorporated into a second set of sunglasses utilizing lenses 1 and 2 illustrated in Figure 1. In Chart 5, the M stands for the color magenta and G stands for the color green. In the preferred embodiment, lens 1 and lens 2 are each formed into thirty-four (34) bands each having a height "H" of approximately one (1) millimeter (mm). The first column in Chart 5 shows the approximate percent a given band occupies relative to the entire height of the lens 1 and also for lens 2. The second column of Chart 5 shows the location in millimeters that the lowermost portion of a band occupies relative to the top of the lens and the third column shows the same location in inches. In lens 1, the top eighteen (18) bands are formed with the color magenta which has a given percentage of visible transmitted light depending on the amount of color correction (cc) units incorporated into the given band of magenta. In Chart 6 the left columns set forth the total percentage transmission of magenta for a given amount of color correction units and the total percentage of transmitted light in the wavelength range of 400 - 550 nm and 550 - 750 nm for the corresponding amount of cc of magenta. In lens 1 the lower sixteen (16) bands are formed with the color green which also has a given percentage of visible transmitted light depending on the amount of cc units incorporated into the given band of green. In Chart 6 the right column sets forth the total percentage transmittance of green for a given amount of color correction units and the total percentage of transmitted light in the wavelength range of 400 - 550 nm and 550 - 750 nm for the corresponding amount of cc of green. For purposes of this discussion, magenta is considered the secondary color and green is considered the complementary primary color.

In lens 2 set forth in Chart 5, the top eighteen (18) bands are formed with the complementary primary color green which has a given percentage of visible transmitted light depending on the amount of color correction units incorporated into the given band of green as set forth in Chart 6. In lens 2 the lower sixteen (16) bands are formed with the color magenta which also has a given percentage of visible transmitted light depending on the amount of cc units incorporated into the given band of magenta as set forth in Chart 6.

The amount of color correction units incorporated into each band is computed to achieve the following results:

(1) First, based upon the transmittance of each color in wavelengths 400 - 550 nm and 550 - 750 nm, the bands of each color are selected with a given amount of color correction units so that the total amount of light transmitted in wavelength range of 400 - 550 nm is greater than fifty percent (50%) and the total amount of light transmitted in wavelength range 550 - 750 nm is greater than fifty percent (50%) for lens 1 and also for lens 2. The amount of light transmitted in lens 1 for the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is computed from column 6 of Chart 5 where the percentage transmittance for each of the thirty-four bands is added and the total divided by 34. Similarly, the amount of light transmitted in lens 1 for the wavelength range 550 - 750 nm is computed from column 7 of Chart 5 where the percentage transmitted for each of the thirty-four bands is added and the total divided by 34. As shown in Chart 3, the total average percentage of light transmitted in the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is 61.6% and the total average percentage of light transmitted in the wavelength range 550 - 750 is 63.8%. The amount of light transmitted in lens 2 for the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is computed from column 11 of Chart 5 where the percentage transmitted for each of the thirty-four bands is added and the total divided by 34. Similarly, the amount of light transmitted in lens 2 for the wavelength range 550 - 750 nm is computed from Column 12 of Chart 5 where the percentage transmitted for each of the thirty-four bands is added and the total divided by 34. As shown in Chart 5, the total average percentage of light transmitted in the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is 60.3% and the total average percentage of light transmitted in the wavelength range 550 - 750 nm is 62.1%.

(2) Second, in order to reduce retinal rivalry, the amount of efficacy in aligned bands of the primary color in lens 1 and the complementary secondary color in lens 2 for the top eighteen (18) bands must be within twenty-five percent (25%) and the amount of efficacy in aligned bands of the secondary color in lens 1 and the complementary primary color in lens 2 for the lower sixteen (16) bands must be within twenty-five percent (25%). Efficacy is what the eye actually processes from the available light. The cc color density determines the efficacy of what total

light the wearer actually processes. Referring to Chart 6, the efficacy of the color magenta for a given amount of color correction units is shown on the last column on the left side of the chart and the efficacy of the color green for a given amount of color correction units is shown on the last column of the right side of the chart. Based upon Chart 6, the amount of efficacy of each color in lens 1 for each band is set forth in column 8 and the amount of efficacy of each color in lens 2 for each band is set forth in column 13 in Chart 5. A comparison of each aligned band from lens 1 and lens 2 in Chart 3 shows that their respective efficacies are within twenty-five percent (25%) of each other.

(3) Third, to achieve greater apparent brightness, the color density for the upper color at the upper portion of each lens is greatest and with the color density gradually decreasing as the bands go toward the center of the lens. For lens 1, referring to column 4 of Chart 5, it is seen that the greatest color density is in the first band, and each successive lower band of the upper color has less color correction units down to band 18. Thereafter, where the color changes to the lower color in band 19, the uppermost band 19 of the lower color has the least amount of color correction units for that color and each successive lower band has greater color correction units with the darkest band of the lower color being in lowermost band 34. For lens 2, referring to column 9 of Chart 5, it is seen that the greatest color density is in the first band, and each successive lower band to band 18 has less color correction units. Thereafter, when the color changes at the band 19 for the lower color, it has the least amount of color correction units which thereafter gradually increase by band to the lowermost band 34 which has the greatest amount of color correction units for the lower color.

(4) Fourth, the bands of lens 1 and lens 2 are arranged so that for each band in lens 1 of a primary color, the aligned band in lens 2 is of the complementary secondary color and for each band in lens 2 of a secondary color, the aligned band in lens 1 is of the complementary primary color. With M standing for magenta and G standing for green, it is seen that each magenta band in lens 1 is aligned with a green band in lens 2 and each green band in lens 1 is aligned with a

1 magenta band in lens 2.

2  
3 Each lens is created by dipping the lengths in a coloring solution to a given depth and  
4 after the amount of cc's in that color has been impregnated into the lens, raising the lens so that  
5 the next band has more color density etc., until the highest color density is achieved at the  
6 uppermost band and the lowermost band for each respective color.

7  
8 It will further be appreciated that when the final lens is viewed, the colors appear as  
9 gradients going from magenta darkest at the top to magenta lightest at band 18 and then green  
10 lightest at band 19 to green darkest at band 34 in lens 1 and green darkest at the top to green  
11 lightest at band 18 and then magenta lightest at band 19 to magenta darkest at band 34 for lens 2.

12  
13 Chart 7 discusses the primary and secondary colors incorporated into a third set of  
14 sunglasses utilizing lenses 1 and 2 illustrated in Figure 1. In Chart 7, the B stands for the color  
15 blue and Y stands for the color yellow. In the preferred embodiment, lens 1 and lens 2 are each  
16 formed into thirty-four (34) bands each having a height "H" of approximately one (1) millimeter  
17 (mm). The first column in Chart 7 shows the approximate percent a given band occupies relative  
18 to the entire height of the lens 1 and also for lens 2. The second column of Chart 7 shows the  
19 location in millimeters that the lowermost portion of a band occupies relative to the top of the  
20 lens and the third column shows the same location in inches. In lens 1, the top eighteen (18)  
21 bands are formed with the color blue which has a given percentage of visible transmitted light  
22 depending on the amount of color correction (cc) units incorporated into the given band of blue.  
23 In Chart 8 the left column sets forth the total percentage transmission of blue for a given amount  
24 of color correction units and the total percentage of transmitted light in the wavelength range of  
25 400 - 550 nm and 550 - 750 nm for the corresponding amount of cc of blue. In lens 1 the lower  
26 sixteen (16) bands are formed with the color yellow which also has a given percentage of visible  
27 transmitted light depending on the amount of cc units incorporated into the given band of yellow.  
28 In Chart 8 the right columns set forth the total percentage transmittance of yellow for a given



1 amount of color correction units and the total percentage of transmitted light in the wavelength  
2 range of 400 - 550 nm and 550 - 750 nm for the corresponding amount of cc of yellow. For  
3 purposes of this discussion, blue is considered the primary color and yellow is considered the  
4 complementary secondary color.

5  
6 In lens 2 set forth in Chart 7, the top eighteen (18) bands are formed with the  
7 complementary primary color yellow which has a given percentage of visible transmitted light  
8 depending on the amount of color correction units incorporated into the given band of yellow as  
9 set forth in Chart 8. In lens 2 the lower sixteen (16) bands are formed with the color blue which  
10 also has a given percentage of visible transmitted light depending on the amount of cc units  
11 incorporated into the given band of blue as set forth in Chart 8.

12  
13 The amount of color correction units incorporated into each band is computed to achieve  
14 the following results: (1) First, based upon the transmittance of each color in wavelengths 400 -  
15 550 nm and 550 - 750 nm, the bands of each color are selected with a given amount of color  
16 correction units so that the total amount of light transmitted in wavelength range of 400 - 550 nm  
17 is greater than fifty percent (50%) and the total amount of light transmitted in wavelength range  
18 550 - 750 nm is greater than fifty percent (50%) for lens 1 and also for lens 2. The amount of  
19 light transmitted in lens 1 for the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is computed from column 6 of  
20 Chart 7 where the percentage transmittance for each of the thirty-four bands is added and the  
21 total divided by 34. Similarly, the amount of light transmitted in lens 1 for the wavelength range  
22 550 - 750 nm is computed from column 7 of Chart 7 where the percentage transmitted for each of  
23 the thirty-four bands is added and the total divided by 34. As shown in Chart 7, the total average  
24 percentage of light transmitted in the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm is 58.6% and the total  
25 average percentage of light transmitted in the wavelength range 550 - 750 is 79.2%. The amount  
26 of light transmitted in lens 2 for the wavelength range 400 - 555 nm is computed from Column  
27 11 of Chart 7 where the percentage transmitted for each of the thirty-four bands is added and the  
28 total divided by thirty-four. Similarly, the amount of light transmitted in lens 2 for the

1 wavelength range 550 - 750 nm is computed from Column 12 of Chart where the percentage  
2 transmitted for each of the thirty-four bands added and the total divided by thirty-four. As shown  
3 in Chart 7, the total average percentage of light transmitted in the wavelength range 400 - 550 nm  
4 is 56.4% and the total average percentage of light transmitted in the wavelength range 550 - 750  
5 nm is 79.7%.

6  
7 (2) Second, in order to reduce retinal rivalry, the amount of efficacy in aligned bands of  
8 the primary color in lens 1 and the complementary secondary color in lens 2 for the top eighteen  
9 (18) bands must be within twenty-five percent (25%) and the amount of efficacy in aligned bands  
10 of the secondary color in lens 1 and the complementary primary color in lens 2 for the lower  
11 sixteen (16) bands must be within twenty-five percent (25%). Efficacy is what the eye actually  
12 processes from the available light. The cc color density determines the efficacy of what total  
13 light the wearer actually processes. Referring to Chart 8, the efficacy of the color blue for a  
14 given amount of color correction units is shown on the last column on the left side of the chart  
15 and the efficacy of the color yellow for a given amount of color correction units is shown on the  
16 last column of the right side of the chart. Based upon Chart 8, the amount of efficacy of each  
17 color in lens 1 for each band is set forth in column 8 and the amount of efficacy of each color in  
18 lens 2 for each band is set forth in column 13 in Chart 7. A comparison of each aligned band  
19 from lens 1 and lens 2 in Chart 7 shows that their respective efficacies are within twenty-five  
20 percent (25%) of each other.

21  
22 (3) Third, to achieve better apparent brightness, the color density for the upper color at  
23 the upper portion of each lens is greatest and with the color density gradually decreasing as the  
24 bands go toward the center of the lens. For lens 1, referring to column 4 of Chart 7, it is seen that  
25 the greatest color density is in the first band, and each successive lower band of the upper color  
26 has less color correction units down to band eighteen (18). Thereafter, where the color changes  
27 to the lower color in band nineteen (19) of the lower color has the least amount of color  
28 correction units for that color and each successive lower band has greater color correction units

1 with the darkest band of the lower color being in lowermost band 34. For Lens 2, referring to  
2 column 9 of Chart 7, it is seen that the greatest color density is in the first band, and each  
3 successive lower band to band eighteen (18) has less color correction units. Thereafter, when the  
4 color changes at the band nineteen (19) for the lower color, it has the least amount of color  
5 correction units which thereafter gradually increase by band to the lowermost band 34 which has  
6 the greatest amount of color correction units for the lower color.

7  
8 (4) Fourth, the bands of lens 1 and lens 2 are arranged so that for each band in lens 1 of a  
9 primary color, the aligned band in lens 2 is of the complementary secondary color and for each  
10 band in lens 2 of a secondary color, the aligned band in lens 1 is of the complementary primary  
11 color. With B standing for blue and Y standing for yellow, it is seen that each blue band in lens 1  
12 is aligned with a yellow band in lens 2 and each yellow band in lens 1 is aligned with a blue band  
13 in lens 2.

14  
15 Each lens is created by dipping the lengths in a coloring solution to a given depth and  
16 after the amount of cc's in that color has been impregnated into the lens, raising the lens so that  
17 the next band has more color density etc., until the highest color density is achieved at the  
18 uppermost band and lowermost band for each respective color.

19  
20 It will further be appreciated that when the final lens is viewed, the colors appear as  
21 gradients going from blue darkest at the top to blue lightest at band 18 and then yellow lightest  
22 at band 19 to yellow darkest at band 34 in lens 1 and yellow darkest at the top to yellow lightest  
23 at band 19 and then blue lightest at band 19 to blue darkest at band 34 for lens 2.

24  
25 With respect to the combined lens having the colors blue and yellow where the total  
26 amount of light transmitted in each wavelength range 400 to 550 and 550 to 750 nm is less than  
27 fifty percent (50%), as of the date of writing of this patent, that has not yet been technologically  
28 achieved and therefore, is not written into this application. However, it is understood that in the

1 event it is technologically possible, then the concept of having the combined lens of the present  
2 invention where the primary color is blue and the secondary color is yellow in one lens and  
3 reversed with the secondary color of yellow in the second lens and primary color blue in the  
4 lower portion of the second lens is within the spirit and scope of the present invention and where  
5 the light transmittance is less than fifty percent (50%) for each of the wavelength ranges is within  
6 the spirit and scope of the present invention although at this time not yet achieved.

7  
8 The amount of color embedded in each lens is in units of color correction units. For  
9 typical sunglasses, the preferred range of color correction units is 80 cc to 180 cc. However, the  
10 present invention will work in the range between 5 cc to 300 cc.

11  
12 Regardless of which color combinations are used above, the lens 1 and lens 2 can each  
13 have ultraviolet filters and polarizing filters embedded in the lenses. The ultraviolet and  
14 polarizing filters can be embedded in the lens closer to the eye than the embedded color or  
15 further away from the eye than the embedded color, or can be permeated throughout the lens.  
16 The embedded color can also be embedded through the polarizing filters and the ultraviolet  
17 filters in each of the lenses. All variations work to achieve the beneficial results of the present  
18 invention.

19 Further, regardless of the colors that are used, lens 1 and lens 2 can be used in  
20 conjunction with corrective lenses. The dyes can be embedded in the lenses. The corrective  
21 lenses can be embedded in the lens closer to the eye than the embedded color or further away  
22 from the eye than the embedded color or the color can be permeated throughout the lens. The  
23 embedded color can also be embedded through the corrective lenses in each of the lenses. All  
24 variations work to achieve the beneficial results of the present invention.

25  
26 While the present invention has been described for utilization primarily with sunglasses,  
27 it will be appreciated that the present invention can be used with any type of optics which require  
28 two lenses so that an eye views objects through one lens and the other of the user's eyes views

1 objects through the other lens. In addition to sunglasses, by way of example, the optics can be  
2 corrective lenses, goggles, binoculars, or even contact lenses as the present invention can be  
3 embedded into corresponding contact lenses used with the left and right eye.

4  
5 Defined in detail, the present invention is A pair of dual complementary optics having a  
6 first lens and a second lens, comprising: (a) the first lens having a gradient of a multiplicity of  
7 bands, the uppermost series of bands having a primary color embedded therein and the  
8 lowermost series of bands having a complementary secondary color embedded therein, the  
9 amount of color correction units embedded in the uppermost primary color band being the  
10 greatest primary color in the first lens with the amount of color correction units successively  
11 decreasing in each lower primary colored band so that the lowermost primary colored band has  
12 the lowest amount of color correction units of the primary color, and thereafter the amount of  
13 color correction units in the uppermost complementary secondary colored band being the lowest  
14 amount of color correction units of secondary color with the amount of color correction units  
15 successively increasing in each lower secondary colored band so that the lowermost secondary  
16 colored band has the greatest amount of color correction units of secondary colors, the average  
17 percentage of visible light transmitted by all bands in the wavelength 400 nm to 550 nm being  
18 less than fifty percent and the average percentage of visible light transmitted by all bands in the  
19 wavelength range 550 nm to 750 nm being less than fifty percent; (b) the second lens having a  
20 gradient of a multiplicity of bands in the uppermost series of bands having the secondary color  
21 embedded therein, which secondary color is the same as the secondary color in the first lens, and  
22 the lowermost series of bands having the primary color embedded therein, which primary color is  
23 the same as the primary color in the first lens, the amount of color correction units embedded in  
24 the uppermost secondary colored band being the greatest secondary color in the second lens with  
25 the amount of color correction units successively decreasing in each lower secondary colored  
26 band so that the lowermost secondary colored band has the lowest amount of color correction  
27 units of the secondary color, and thereafter the amount of color correction units in the uppermost  
28 complementary primary colored band being the lowest amount of color correction units of

1 primary color with the amount of color correction units successively increasing in each lower  
2 primary colored band so that the lowermost primary colored band has the greatest amount of  
3 color correction units of primary color, the average percentage of visible light transmitted by all  
4 bands in the wavelength 400 nm to 550 nm being less than fifty percent and the average  
5 percentage of visible light transmitted by all bands in the wavelength range 550 nm to 750 nm  
6 being less than fifty percent; (c) each band with the primary color embedded therein in the first  
7 lens aligned with a corresponding band in the second lens having the complementary secondary  
8 color embedded therein and the efficacy of each respective band with a primary color embedded  
9 therein within twenty-five percent of the efficacy of the aligned corresponding secondary colored  
10 band; and (d) each band with the secondary color embedded therein in the first lens aligned with  
11 a corresponding band in the second lens having the complementary primary color embedded  
12 therein and the efficacy of each respective band with the secondary color embedded therein  
13 within twenty-five percent of the efficacy of the aligned corresponding primary color band.

14  
15 Also defined in detail, the present invention is a pair of dual complementary optics having  
16 a first lens and a second lens, comprising: (a) the first lens having a gradient of a multiplicity of  
17 bands, the uppermost series of bands having a primary color embedded therein and the  
18 lowermost series of bands having a complementary secondary color embedded therein, the  
19 amount of color correction units embedded in the uppermost primary color band being the  
20 greatest primary color in the first lens with the amount of color correction units successively  
21 decreasing in each lower primary colored band so that the lowermost primary colored band has  
22 the lowest amount of color correction units of the primary color, and thereafter the amount of  
23 color correction units in the uppermost complementary secondary colored band being the lowest  
24 amount of color correction units of secondary color with the amount of color correction units  
25 successively increasing in each lower secondary colored band so that the lowermost secondary  
26 colored band has the greatest amount of color correction units of secondary colors, the average  
27 percentage of visible light transmitted by all bands in the wavelength 400 nm to 550 nm being  
28 greater than fifty percent and the average percentage of visible light transmitted by all bands in

1 the wavelength range 550 nm to 750 nm being greater than fifty percent; (b) the second lens  
2 having a gradient of a multiplicity of bands in the uppermost series of bands having the  
3 secondary color embedded therein, which secondary color is the same as the secondary color in  
4 the first lens, and the lowermost series of bands having the primary color embedded therein,  
5 which primary color is the same as the primary color in the first lens, the amount of color  
6 correction units embedded in the uppermost secondary colored band being the greatest secondary  
7 color in the second lens with the amount of color correction units successively decreasing in each  
8 lower secondary colored band so that the lowermost secondary colored band has the lowest  
9 amount of color correction units of the secondary color, and thereafter the amount of color  
10 correction units in the uppermost complementary primary colored band being the lowest amount  
11 of color correction units of primary color with the amount of color correction units successively  
12 increasing in each lower primary colored band so that the lowermost primary colored band has  
13 the greatest amount of color correction units of primary color, the average percentage of visible  
14 light transmitted by all bands in the wavelength 400 nm to 550 nm being greater than fifty  
15 percent and the average percentage of visible light transmitted by all bands in the wavelength  
16 range 550 nm to 750 nm being greater than fifty percent; (c) each band with the primary color  
17 embedded therein in the first lens aligned with a corresponding band in the second lens having  
18 the complementary secondary color embedded therein and the efficacy of each respective band  
19 with a primary embedded therein within twenty-five percent of the efficacy of the aligned  
20 corresponding secondary color band; and (d) each band with the secondary color embedded  
21 therein in the first lens aligned with a corresponding band in the second lens having the  
22 complementary primary color embedded therein and the efficacy of each respective band with the  
23 secondary color embedded therein within twenty-five percent of the efficacy of the aligned  
24 corresponding primary colored band.

25  
26 Defined more broadly, the present invention is a pair of dual complementary optics  
27 having a first lens and a second lens, comprising: (a) the first lens having a gradient of a  
28 multiplicity of bands, the uppermost series of bands having a primary color embedded therein

1 and the lowermost series of bands having a complementary secondary color embedded therein,  
2 the amount of color correction units embedded in the uppermost primary color band being the  
3 greatest primary color in the first lens with the amount of color correction units successively  
4 decreasing in each lower primary colored band so that the lowermost primary colored band has  
5 the lowest amount of color correction units of the primary color, and thereafter the amount of  
6 color correction units in the uppermost complementary secondary colored band being the lowest  
7 amount of color correction units of secondary color with the amount of color correction units  
8 successively increasing in each lower secondary colored band so that the lowermost secondary  
9 colored band has the greatest amount of color correction units of secondary colors, the average  
10 percentage of visible light transmitted by all bands in the wavelength 400 nm to 550 nm being  
11 less than fifty percent and the average percentage of visible light transmitted by all bands in the  
12 wavelength range 550 nm to 750 nm being less than fifty percent; (b) the second lens having a  
13 gradient of a multiplicity of bands in the uppermost series of bands having the secondary color  
14 embedded therein, which secondary color is the same as the secondary color in the first lens, and  
15 the lowermost series of bands having the primary color embedded therein, which primary color is  
16 the same as the primary color in the first lens, the amount of color correction units embedded in  
17 the uppermost secondary colored band being the greatest secondary color in the second lens with  
18 the amount of color correction units successively decreasing in each lower secondary colored  
19 band so that the lowermost secondary colored band has the lowest amount of color correction  
20 units of the secondary color, and thereafter the amount of color correction units in the uppermost  
21 complementary primary colored band being the lowest amount of color correction units of  
22 primary color with the amount of color correction units successively increasing in each lower  
23 primary colored band so that the lowermost primary colored band has the greatest amount of  
24 color correction units of primary color, the average percentage of visible light transmitted by all  
25 bands in the wavelength 400 nm to 550 nm being less than fifty percent and the average  
26 percentage of visible light transmitted by all bands in the wavelength range 550 nm to 750 nm  
27 being less than fifty percent; (c) each band with a primary color embedded therein in the first lens  
28 aligned with a corresponding band in the second lens having the complementary secondary color



1 embedded therein; and (d) each band with the secondary color embedded therein in the first lens  
2 aligned with a corresponding band in the second lens having a complementary primary color  
3 embedded therein.

4  
5 Defined more broadly, the present invention is a A pair of dual complementary optics  
6 having a first lens and a second lens, comprising: (a) the first lens having a gradient of a  
7 multiplicity of bands, the uppermost series of bands having a primary color embedded therein  
8 and the lowermost series of bands having a complementary secondary color embedded therein,  
9 the amount of color correction units embedded in the uppermost primary color band being the  
10 greatest primary color in the first lens with the amount of color correction units successively  
11 decreasing in each lower primary colored band so that the lowermost primary colored band has  
12 the lowest amount of color correction units of the primary color, and thereafter the amount of  
13 color correction units in the uppermost complementary secondary colored band being the lowest  
14 amount of color correction units of secondary color with the amount of color correction units  
15 successively increasing in each lower secondary colored band so that the lowermost secondary  
16 colored band has the greatest amount of color correction units of secondary colors, the average  
17 percentage of visible light transmitted by all bands in the wavelength 400 nm to 550 nm being  
18 greater than fifty percent and the average percentage of visible light transmitted by all bands in  
19 the wavelength range 550 nm to 750 nm being greater than fifty percent; (b) the second lens  
20 having a gradient of a multiplicity of bands in the uppermost series of bands having the  
21 secondary color embedded therein, which secondary color is the same as the secondary color in  
22 the first lens, and the lowermost series of bands having the primary color embedded therein,  
23 which primary color is the same as the primary color in the first lens, the amount of color  
24 correction units embedded in the uppermost secondary colored band being the greatest secondary  
25 color in the second lens with the amount of color correction units successively decreasing in each  
26 lower secondary colored band so that the lowermost secondary colored band has the lowest  
27 amount of color correction units of the secondary color, and thereafter the amount of color  
28 correction units in the uppermost complementary primary colored band being the lowest amount

1 of color correction units of primary color with the amount of color correction units successively  
2 increasing in each lower primary colored band so that the lowermost primary colored band has  
3 the greatest amount of color correction units of primary color, the average percentage of visible  
4 light transmitted by all bands in the wavelength 400 nm to 550 nm being greater than fifty  
5 percent and the average percentage of visible light transmitted by all bands in the wavelength  
6 range 550 nm to 750 nm being greater than fifty percent; (c) each band with a primary color  
7 embedded therein in the first lens aligned with a corresponding band in the second lens having  
8 the complementary secondary color embedded therein; and (d) each band with the secondary  
9 color embedded therein in the first lens aligned with a corresponding band in the second lens  
10 having a complementary primary color embedded therein.

11  
12 Of course the present invention is not intended to be restricted to any particular form or  
13 arrangement, or any specific embodiment, or any specific use, disclosed herein, since the same  
14 may be modified in various particulars or relations without departing from the spirit or scope of  
15 the claimed invention hereinabove shown and described of which the apparatus or method shown  
16 is intended only for illustration and for disclosure of an operative embodiment and not to show  
17 all of the various forms or modifications in which the present invention might be embodied or  
18 operated.

19  
20 The present invention has been described in considerable detail in order to comply with  
21 the patent laws by providing full public disclosure of at least one of its forms. However, such  
22 detailed description is not intended in any way to limit the broad features or principles of the  
23 present invention, or the scope of the patent to be granted. Therefore, the invention is to be  
24 limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

25  
26 **WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**  
27  
28